

Spring, 1965

THE WISH STREAM



JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY SANDHURST

Vol. XIX, No.1

J. G. PLUMB & SON

Established
1895

117 VICTORIA STREET
WESTMINSTER S.W. 1

Telephone
victoria 3434

Civil, Military and Royal Air Force Tailors

SPECIALISTS IN TROPICAL OUTFITS

Military Tailors and Outfitters by appointment to
THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY
from 1902 to 1939
and to

ROYAL ARTILLERY

ROYAL ENGINEERS

ROYAL SIGNALS

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

ROYAL ELECTRICAL AND
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

ETC.

40
London Road
Camberley



Easy for some

Others find it heavy going. It's the same when it comes to managing money. Some do. Some don't.

But whichever kind you are, you will certainly find an account at the Midland Bank an enormous help in dealing with your money problems.

Ask at your nearest branch of the Midland for details of how we can help you.



Midland Bank

HEAD OFFICE: POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.2
OVER 2,500 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

You are welcome at No.6 Pall Mall



AT COX'S AND KING'S branch of Lloyds Bank, 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 we have been officially appointed Army Agents for over two hundred years and Agents to the Royal Air Force since its inception. Of course you may bank where you please but the reason why so many officers open their personal accounts with us is that we have unrivalled experience in dealing with the

financial affairs of officers stationed at home or abroad.

We have departments specialising in general and kit insurance, in income tax, the purchase and sale of stocks and shares and the safe custody of valuables. This *full banking service* includes facilities for serving officers to cash their cheques at any branch of the Bank without prior arrangement.

An officer's banking transactions are confidential to him and his bank. Our position as Official Agents in no way affects this.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

COX'S & KING'S BRANCH, 6 PALL MALL, S.W.1

Telephone WHItchall 7001

Official Agents to the Army and Royal Air Force

Cox's and King's Branch of Lloyds Bank Limited
are the Agents appointed by the Army Council for the
undermentioned Regiments and Corps:—

THE LIFE GUARDS

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS

ROYAL ARMoured CORPS

1ST THE QUEEN'S DRAGOON GUARDS

5TH ROYAL INNISKILLING DRAGOON GUARDS

THE ROYAL DRAGOONS (1ST DRAGOONS)

THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS

THE QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS

9TH/12TH ROYAL LANCERS

10TH ROYAL HUSSARS

11TH HUSSARS

13TH/18TH ROYAL HUSSARS

14TH/20TH KING'S HUSSARS

15TH/19TH THE KING'S ROYAL HUSSARS

16TH/5TH THE QUEEN'S ROYAL LANCERS

17TH/21ST LANCERS

and Officers gazetted for direct appointment to the Royal Armoured Corps whose surnames commence with any of the letters "A" to "R".

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

GRENADIER GUARDS

COLDSTREAM GUARDS

SCOTS GUARDS

IRISH GUARDS

WELSH GUARDS

THE ROYAL SCOTS

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL SURREY REGIMENT

THE QUEEN'S OWN BUFFS, THE ROYAL KENT REGIMENT

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL BORDER REGIMENT

THE ROYAL NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE FUSILIERS

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS

THE KING'S REGIMENT

THE DEVONSHIRE AND DORSET REGIMENT

THE SOMERSET AND CORNWALL LIGHT INFANTRY

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT OF YORKSHIRE

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS

THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT

THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS

THE CAMERONIANS

THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT

THE LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT

THE ROYAL HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

THE STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

THE WELCH REGIMENT

THE BLACK WATCH

1ST GREEN JACKETS (43RD AND 52ND)

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

THE LOYAL REGIMENT

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ROYAL REGIMENT

THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT

2ND GREEN JACKETS, THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

THE ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES

THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

THE ARGYLL & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS

3RD GREEN JACKETS, THE RIFLE BRIGADE

ARMY AIR CORPS

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

CORPS OF ROYAL MILITARY POLICE

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS

SMALL ARMS SCHOOL CORPS

ROYAL PIONEER CORPS

INTELLIGENCE CORPS

ARMY PHYSICAL TRAINING CORPS

WOMEN'S ROYAL ARMY CORPS

25% DISCOUNT
TO ALL SANDHURST CADETS ON
OUR OWN MANUFACTURED GOODS

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

GOLD—Wedding and Signet Rings.

GOLD & SILVER—Cigarette cases,
Powder Boxes, Bracelets, Necklaces,
Charms, Brooches, Earclips, Links.

SILVER & E.P.N.S.—Teasets & Plate.

10% — 20%

DISCOUNT

TO ALL SANDHURST CADETS

on all Branded Goods—

Watches, Clocks, Pens, Lighters, Cutlery,
etc., and on Second-hand Jewellery

Easy Terms* available

GEORGES & CO.

VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS AT:

88/90 HATTON GARDEN,

(ENTRANCE CORNER OF GREVILLE ST.)

HOL 0700/6431

E.C.1

OPEN

WEEKDAYS 9.00—6.00

SATURDAYS 9.00—12.00

Special attention to orders by post or phone

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE

by

Colonel A. Haywood

C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

and

Brigadier F. A. S. Clarke

D.S.O., p.s.c.†

*The only complete History of the Force
from its inception to its dissolution on
the granting of independence to the West
African Territories.*

*In a large octavo volume illustrated with
27 plates and 50 maps.*

Price 42/- net

(postage and packing 2/6 extra)

**OBTAINABLE FROM ALL BOOKSELLERS
OR DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHERS**

GALE and POLDEN LTD.

The Wellington Press, Aldershot



PROFESSOR'S HOUSE

*Coloured Lithograph by Gentleman Cadet
Bainbrigge. Circa. 1840*

**PARKERS
LATEST
MILITARY
CATALOGUE**
is now available

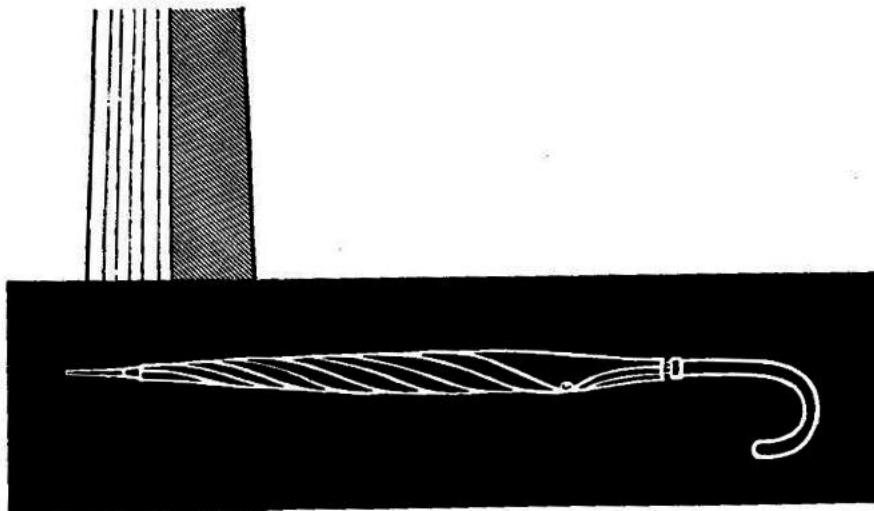
**THE
PARKER GALLERY**

2 ALBEMARLE STREET

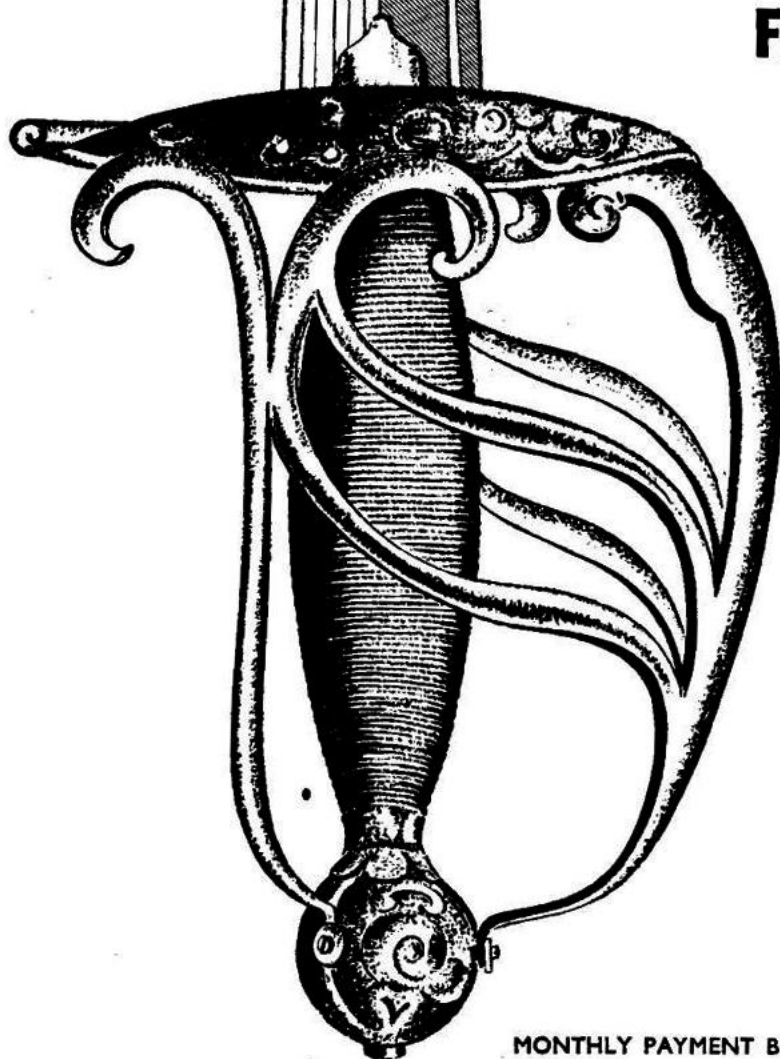
PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1

DAILY 9.30—5.30 SATS. 9.30—1 p.m.

Telephone : GROsvenor 5906/7



MILITARY TAILORS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS



Regimental tailors to :

The Royal Artillery

The Royal Engineers

***The King's Regiment (Manchester
and Liverpool)***

The Home Counties Brigade :

The Queen's Royal Surrey Regt.

The Queen's Own Buffs

The Royal Sussex Regiment

The Middlesex Regiment (D.C.O.)

*Our representative calls at the
Cambridge Hotel, Camberley ;
dates of visits are posted on the
Notice Board*

MONTHLY PAYMENT BY BANKER'S ORDER CAN BE ARRANGED



HERBERT CHAPPELL

Incorporating Humphreys & Crook

• 22 SUFFOLK STREET • HAYMARKET • SW1 50 GRESHAM STREET • EC

We sell plain clothes too

Moss Bros have been tailors to the Services for over 80 years, a period which has included three major wars. In addition to providing the necessary 'war paint' we have supplied and still supply the clothes for more peaceful pursuits, for leisure, for sport; in fact for all occasions when mufti is the order of the day.

An account with Moss Bros is the touchstone for being well dressed on all occasions.

Moss Bros

OF COVENT GARDEN

THE COMPLETE MAN'S STORE

CAMBERLEY

London Road

Telephone: 21519





FOR VALUE
**EVALUATE
SPERRY**



THE CHOBHAM NAVIGATOR PROVIDES:-

LOW COST AUTOMATIC NAVIGATION

- ☐ Immediate operational readiness
- ☐ Accuracy better than 1% of distance
- ☐ No routine maintenance

SPERRY

NAVAL & MILITARY GROUP

STONEHOUSE, GLOS. ENGLAND

Household Bde.

All Cavalry Regts.

Royal Artillery

Regiments of
Foot Guards

Greenjacket Bde.

Highland Bde.

Lancashire Regt.

North Irish Regt.

Parachute Regt.

Welsh Bde.

R.A.O.C.

Royal Military
Police

Established 1878

COLES Ltd.

Shirt and Pyjama Makers

131 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1

Phone: SLO. 7564

and

147 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1

Phone: KEN. 4798 KEN. 8552

Regimental Shirtmakers

DRESSING GOWNS HOSIERY
PULLOVERS GLOVES
NECKWEAR



BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH
MILITARY OUTFITTERS

MEYER & MORTIMER LTD.

MILITARY, CIVIL & SPORTING TAILORS

*Regimental Tailors to the Brigade of Guards,
The Queen's Own Highlanders, The Gordon
Highlanders and The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars*

6 SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON W.1

Telephone REGent 3135

Telegraphic Address "MEYER MORTIMER, LONDON"



BY APPOINTMENT
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HATTERS

Herbert Johnson

(BOND STREET) LTD.

REGIMENTAL CAPMAKERS TO

The Life Guards
Royal Horse Guards
1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards
3rd Carabiniers
4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards
5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards
The 1st Royal Dragoons
The Royal Scots Greys
The Queen's Own Hussars
The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars
9th/12th Royal Lancers
10th Royal Hussars
11th Hussars
13th/18th Royal Hussars
14th/20th King's Hussars
15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars
16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers
17th/21st Lancers
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Scots Guards
Irish Guards
Welsh Guards
Royal Regiment of Artillery
Corps of Royal Engineers
Royal Corps of Signals
The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment
The Queen's Own Buffs (The Royal Kent Regiment)
The King's Own Royal Border Regiment
The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers
The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers
The Royal Fusiliers
The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool)
1st Bn., The Royal Anglian Regiment
2nd Bn., The Royal Anglian Regiment
The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment
The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry
The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire

3rd Bn., The Royal Anglian Regiment
4th Bn., The Royal Anglian Regiment
The Green Howards
The Lancashire Fusiliers
The Cheshire Regiment
The Royal Welch Fusiliers
The South Wales Borderers
The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
The Gloucestershire Regiment
The Worcestershire Regiment
The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers)
The Duke of Wellington's Regiment
The Royal Sussex Regiment
The Royal Hampshire Regiment
The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's)
The Welch Regiment
1st Green Jackets 43rd and 52nd
The Sherwood Foresters
The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire)
The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment
The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry
The King's Shropshire Light Infantry
The Middlesex Regiment
2nd Green Jackets The King's Royal Rifle Corps
The York and Lancaster Regiment
The Durham Light Infantry
The Royal Ulster Rifles
The Royal Irish Fusiliers
3rd Green Jackets The Rifle Brigade
2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles
6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles
7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles
10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles
Royal Army Service Corps
Royal Army Ordnance Corps
Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
Corps of Royal Military Police
Intelligence Corps

38 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1 MAYFAIR 7177

40A LONDON ROAD, CAMBERLEY

(Wednesday afternoons only)

CIVIL & MILITARY HATTERS



REGIMENTAL & CLUB TIES



CHOOSE WISELY

When considering hire purchase schemes you will want to know the answers to these questions:

- * Can I buy my car through a local dealer with the advantages of preliminary tests, best after-sales service, lowest delivery costs and best price for my present car?
- * If posted to another country can I take the car with me without formality or fuss and the necessity to find a guarantor?
- * Will the HP company finance freight charges and import duty in the event of my being posted?
- * Can I obtain cover against most of my liability to purchase tax and import duty in the event of premature repatriation?
- * Will the HP company arrange first-class insurance cover at reasonable cost and obtain prompt cover if I am posted abroad?
- * Do I get free personal insurance?
- * Are the HP charges low and without extras, such as subscriptions?

You will be able to answer "yes" to each question if you...

CHOOSE NAAFI HP

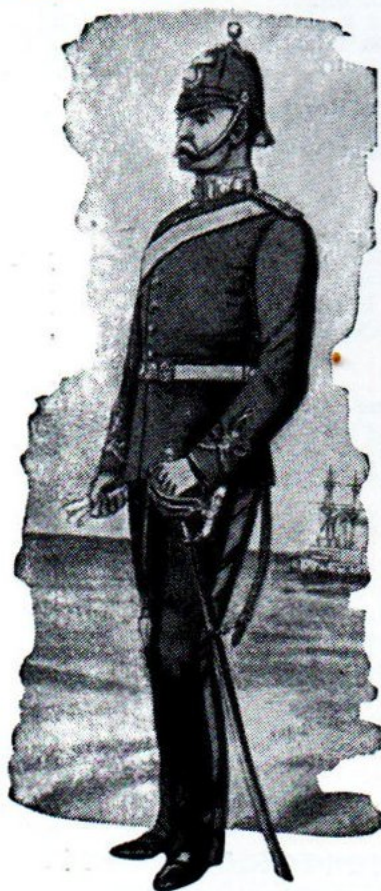
For further details ask your Naafi manager or write or telephone Controller of Credit Services, NAAFI, London SE11. RELIANCE 1200



THE KEY TO SECURE OWNERSHIP

UK: Naafi will finance the purchase of a new car or a used car (up to five years old) from a dealer or from another member of H.M. Forces.

Belgium, Gibraltar, Germany, Aden, Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong: Naafi will finance the purchase of new cars from a dealer.



DRESSED TO KILL . . . Cutting Tales from the History of Hawkes, the Military and Civil Tailors. Estd. 1771.

THE GENERAL WHO NEARLY LOST HIS HEAD

War was killing off Mr. Hawkes' first customers in 1771. So he invented the shako. In consequence the general and his troops kept their heads. Instead of being slashed to ribbons, they collected ribbons galore. Hawkes was handsomely rewarded . . . so many customers returned to settle their accounts.

NO HEADACHES FOR THE FIGHTING LORD

The customers of Hawkes' successors were browned off by the Abyssinian campaign. Hawkes produced out of a hat, a corking idea which worked like magic, against sun. Lord Napier, Commander in Abyssinia, suffered no headaches in his Hawkes' helmet and captured Magdala in 1867.

IN THE WARS AGAIN

The British have regularly gone into battle with glory and Hawkes' uniforms. Enough have survived to keep the firm going . . . and on victory parades and ceremonial occasions their splendid Hawkes' uniforms have always lent colour to the occasion.

A PEACEFUL ENDING

As well as uniforms, Hawkes now cut city suits and country-wear for more peaceful pursuits . . . and match jet-age speed with immediate-wear service. But there still remains the same military precision of cutting, the same traditional pride in a first-class job, and the same air of style. As history has proved, Hawkes can always rise to the occasion in suitable style.

Send for an illustrated catalogue and subscription account booklet

***HAWKES** of Savile Row*

1 SAVILE ROW · LONDON W1 · REG 0186

and at 12a LONDON ROAD · CAMBERLEY · Tel 3829



**Take
Courage
...the word for beer**

ASSURANCE

FOR OFFICER CADETS AND YOUNG OFFICERS

Shortly, even if not now, you will have the alternative of spending every penny you earn, or saving some of it. I think you will agree that some plan for modest and regular saving is wise.

You may not have thought of Life Assurance as a means of saving, but merely - as indeed it is - as a means of protecting future dependants.

It is NOT the quickest way of accumulating money for use in a very few years, but it IS the most reliable means of saving for the more distant future.

It is the only investment which is subsidised by the Government, and this is done by giving Income Tax relief on premiums. This relief is small whilst income is small, which is one reason why I recommend to young Officers and Officer Cadets a type of Policy with small initial premiums, which can be increased later.

There are sound reasons for starting Life Assurance very early in life. First, you institute a habit of regular payments, of money which can otherwise so easily slip from your fingers. Second, you establish Life Cover while there is no possibility of extra premiums for medical reasons or because of Service in a dangerous area, and all the Policies I recommend cover war risks and residence anywhere, without extra premium. Thirdly, premiums are lighter for any given type of Policy if you start young.

Our advice is without obligation, and we never accept fees. We consider our task is not complete when a Policy has been arranged. We expect to advise on its future use, as circumstances change.

If you would like this advice, please let us know your date of birth, expected date of commissioning, the gross amount of any private income, and roughly how much you are prepared to consider devoting to Life Assurance yearly or monthly.

All the information we receive is of course treated as confidential. I have 17 years specialised experience in Life Assurance, and we are NOT tied to any Company, but try to select the best for each individual case.

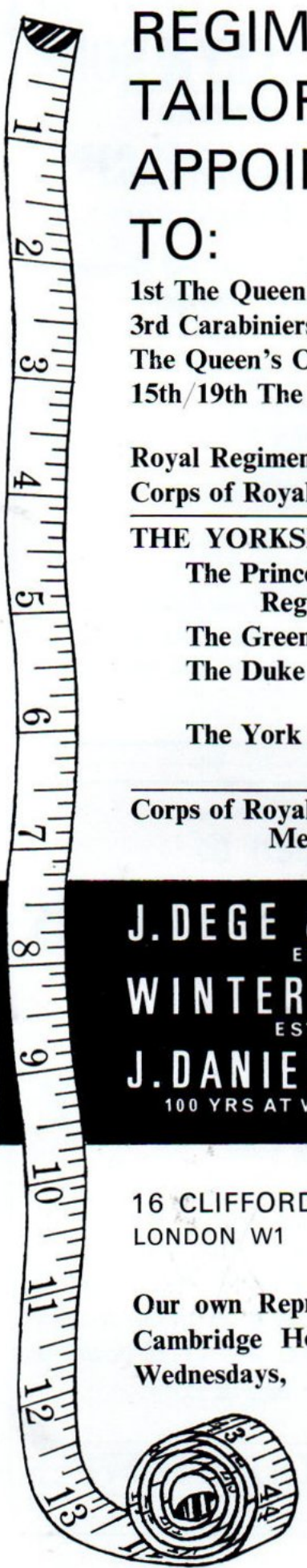
We do, of course, deal with other forms of insurance, such as kit and personal accident. We insure many cars, though old cars and young owners present difficulties.

Brigadier
R. T. Williams

R. T. WILLIAMS LTD.,
2, DUKE STREET, BRIGHTON.
Telephone Brighton 28181 (2 lines).

Major
T. F. Williams

Member of the Services Insurance Brokers Association



REGIMENTAL TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT TO:

1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards
3rd Carabiniers

The Queen's Own Hussars

15th/19th The King's Royal
Hussars

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Corps of Royal Engineers

THE YORKSHIRE BRIGADE:

The Prince of Wales's Own
Regiment of Yorkshire

The Green Howards

The Duke of Wellington's
Regiment

The York and Lancaster
Regiment

Corps of Royal Electrical and
Mechanical Engineers

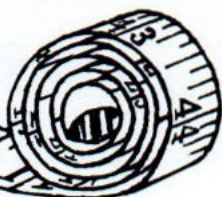
J. DEGE & SONS LTD
EST 1865

WINTER & TRACY
EST 1837

J. DANIELS & CO
100 YRS AT WOOLWICH

16 CLIFFORD ST., SAVILE ROW
LONDON W1 Tel: Regent 4630/6181

Our own Representative visits the
Cambridge Hotel, Camberley, on
Wednesdays, between 1430 and
1700 hrs. and will
be pleased to
attend to your
requirements.



183 Clarets

and the choice of Hocks, Burgundies and other wines is almost as dazzling! Saccone and Speed make a point of offering you a truly magnificent variety of wines, spirits and cigars. The range and quantity may surprise you—the superb quality will not—that's something you can always expect from Saccone & Speed. May we send you our price list? **SACCONI & SPEED LTD**
32 Sackville St, London W1. Tel. REGent 2061
Wine Merchants to H.M. Services since 1839

Q-26

ESTABLISHED 1880

SADLER & BAKER

(P. E. Rowlinson, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I., R. C. Davy, F.A.I.,
J. H. Froome, F.A.I., A.R.I.C.S.)

CHARTERED
AUCTIONEERS & ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS & VALUERS

54 OBELISK STREET
CAMBERLEY

Telephone Camberley 4331 (4 lines)



Mess and Service Dress of fine quality at really reasonable prices

You can have immediately all the clothes you desire, including suits, raincoats, hosiery and footwear by using our simple

BUDGET ACCOUNT SERVICE

The Resident Manager will be pleased to let you have an estimate for your particular requirements and to open a Budget Account for you.

debit

18/19 LONDON ROAD, CAMBERLEY
CAMBRIDGE CIRCUS, LONDON, W.C.2
And in all Service Centres



DALLEY & SONS
LIMITED

*Builders and
Contractors*

*Household and General
Ironmongers*

ESTIMATES
FOR
ALL
BUILDING
WORK



**COLLEGE TOWN
CAMBERLEY**



Telephone:
CAMBERLEY 4361/2
Established 1912

Have you been to

THE CRICKETERS

(Bagshot 3196)

or

THE BERYSTEDE

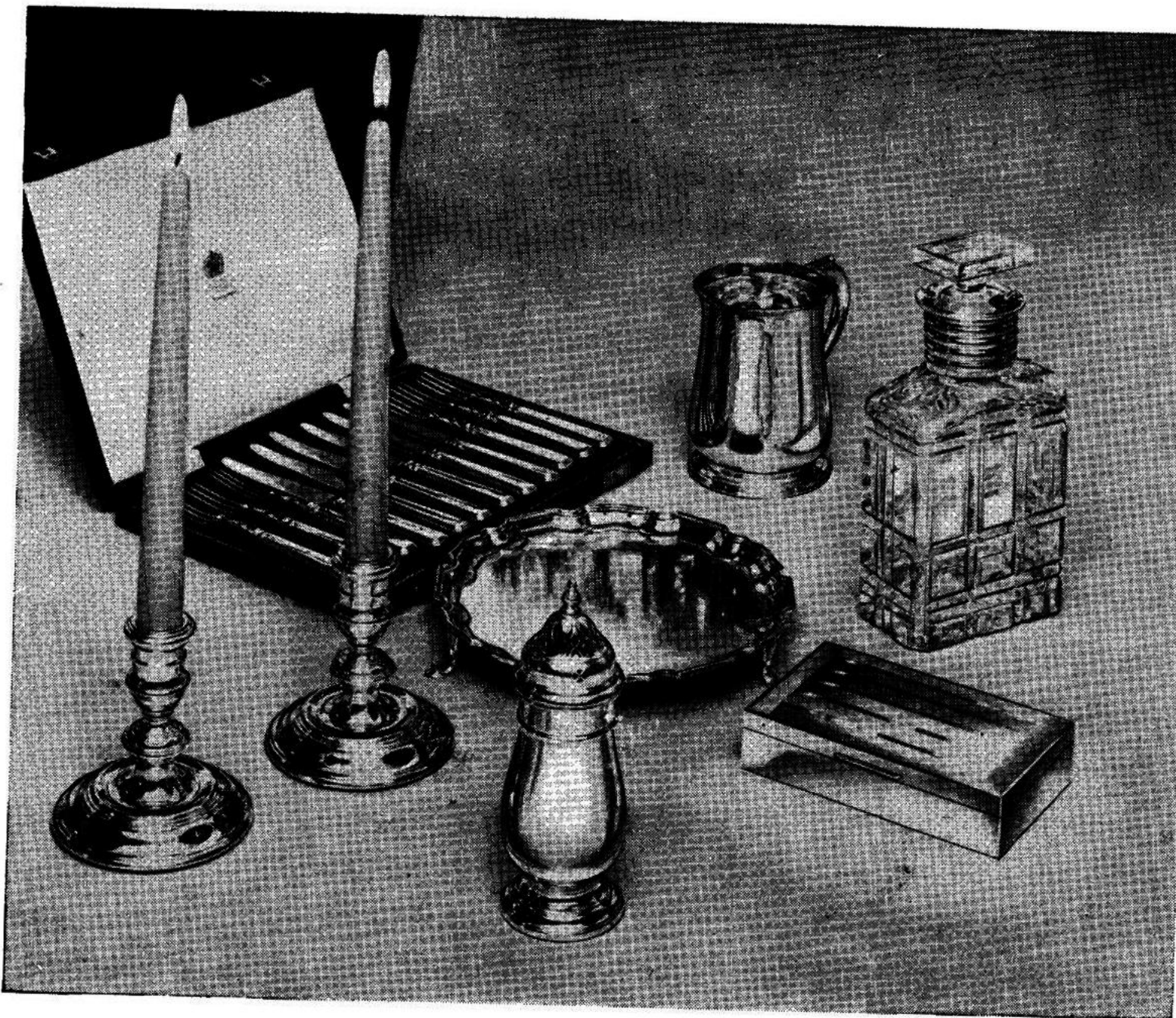
(Ascot 888/90)

recently?

The two perfect local places for eating out, private lunches, dinner parties, or just popping in for a pint. Plenty of room to park your cars at both.



TRUST HOUSE HOTELS



MILITARY PEOPLE MAKE FOR MAPPIN'S

. . . because Mappin's make beautiful things for military people. Regimental silver and jewellery, presentation pieces and personal gifts; nowhere is there such a wide and wonderful selection, of such fine quality, at such good value as at

Mappin & Webb. Military people shop wisely at Mappin's—Mappin's *specialize* in military gifts. Shown here—a few pieces selected from our silver collection. More are shown in our Gifts Catalogue; may we send you one?

Mappin & Webb

172 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1. REGENT 3801



By Appointment
To H.M. The Queen
Silversmiths
Mappin & Webb Ltd.

FARRELL & SONS LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1840

*Civil and Military
Tailors and Outfitters*

126-127 London Road
CAMBERLEY

TORTOISE, RMA SKI, MILOCARIAN AND PENTATHLON
CLUB TIES IN STOCK

SPECIAL TERMS TO ALL REGULAR AND EX-REGULAR SERVICE PERSONNEL AND UNITS AND MESSES, AT HOME AND OVERSEAS, on purchases of all kinds of electrical appliances and equipment, carpets, furniture, bedding, cutlery, silverware, glass and chinaware, radio sets, record players, tape recorders and tape, typewriters, sewing machines, cars, car accessories, bicycles, caravans, boats, outboard motors, boats and yachting supplies, athletic clothing, golf equipment, camping gear and equipment, lawn mowers and garden furniture, photographic supplies, etc., etc. **If you are buying or furnishing a house, write to our House Purchase Advisory Bureau.**

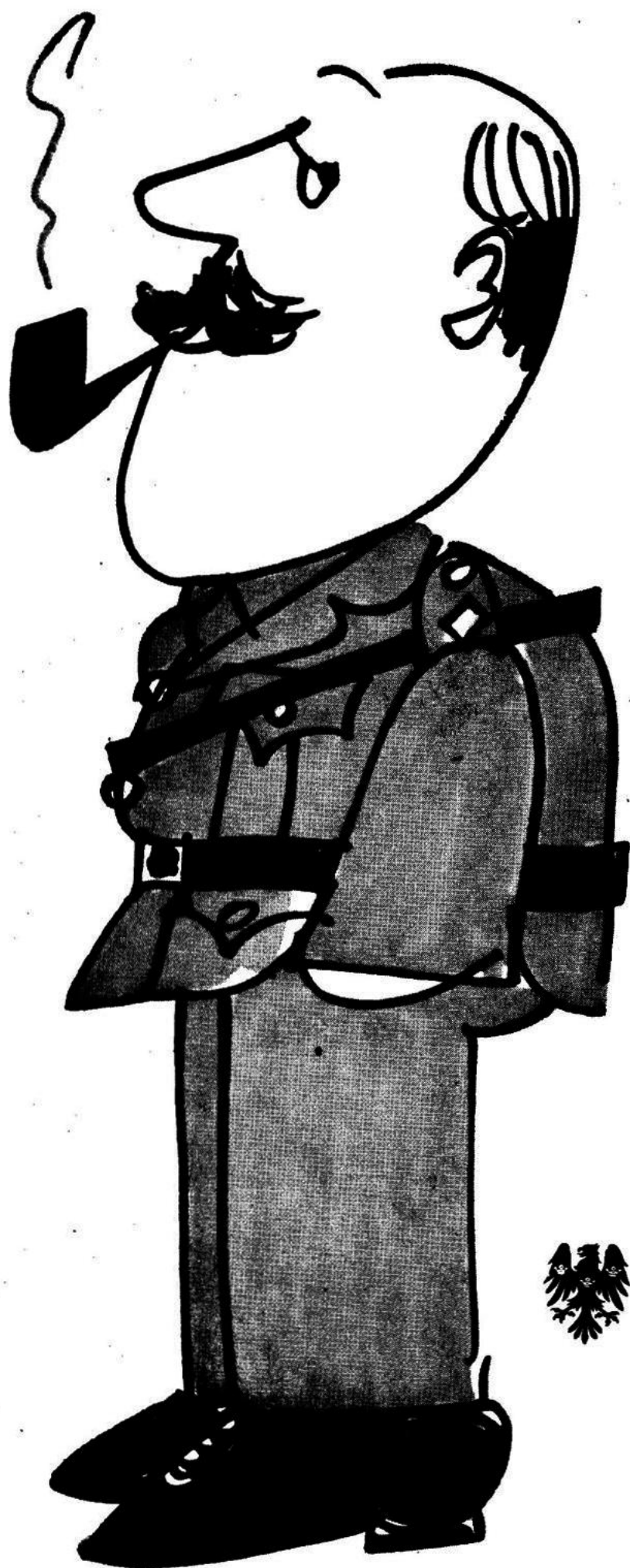
Extended credit available for most of the above items. H.P. also arranged for cars and caravans, (home only)

PREFERENTIAL CONCESSIONS on all forms of insurance, **at home and overseas**, including car, kit, household, Whole of Life or Endowment policies, and Officers' Terminal Grant Trust policies, etc., etc.

AGENCY SUPPLIES & SERVICES CO. LTD.

62 ADDINGTON ROAD, READING

Tel : 57151 (4 lines) (Day) — 62627 and 84302 (Night)



Attention all Men at Arms!

*At 18.30 hours precisely
I shall be sidling
up to each of you with
my usual ingratiating smile
in order to touch you
for another couple of quid.
My surplus cash, you see,
is back at home.*

**'Orrible Man! Doesn't he know that
he can keep some spare money by
him abroad, as well as at home?
Hasn't he heard of the Barclays
Group of Banks? He can open an
account in U.K. and draw out on it
all over Africa, the Caribbean
and the Med.**



BARCLAYS BANK

Money is our business



By Appointment to
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh
Military Tailors

JOHNS & PEGG LTD

TAILORS TO
THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE

4 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: REGENT 1713



RECEPTION & SAFE KEEPING

OF
ADVANCE LUGGAGE
AND CASES FROM
OVERSEAS



IN CONSTANT TOUCH
WITH M.F.O. AND ALL
SHIPPING COMPANIES



EXPORT PACKERS

REEVES DEPOSITORY

REMOVAL AND STORAGE CONTRACTORS

FRIMLEY ROAD, CAMBERLEY

Phone 4611

Phone 4611

ALSO AT WOKINGHAM, SANDHURST, BRACKNELL

Why do so many service people bank with

Although you can't be sure where you will be stationed next you can be sure that it will be near a branch of the National Provincial or one of its Foreign Agents. You can be sure, too, that N.P., with long experience of servicemen's problems, will offer you friendly and efficient banking facilities, from the manager to the man on the counter.

NP

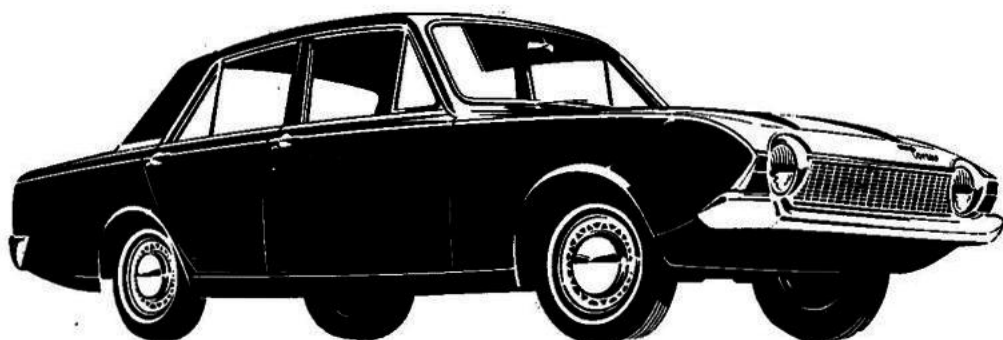
**NATIONAL PROVINCIAL
FOR UNDERSTANDING
AND FRIENDLY ADVICE**



personal **FIVE-STAR SERVICE** **FOR FIVE STAR MOTORISTS**

Enlarged premises and added facilities enable Cadbys to offer the motorist a comprehensive sales and service organisation not only for Ford, for which they are retail dealers, but for every make of car and commercial vehicle.

Officer Cadets and Staff of R.M.A. Sandhurst are particularly welcomed by our Staff.



- ★ Full range of latest models
- ★ Top quality used vehicles
- ★ Part exchange and H.P. facilities
- ★ Large stock of Ford parts
- ★ All repairs and servicing

CADBYS OF WOKINGHAM



RETAIL DEALER

HANDPOST CORNER GARAGE, WOKINGHAM, BERKS. Wokingham 873

A member of the Gowring Organisation



servant (civil).....



..... counsel (polite).

engineer accurate



..... boffin so right.



... we ALL bank with
GLYN, MILLS & CO

HOLT'S BRANCH

KIRKLAND HOUSE, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1

Head Office:
47, LOMBARD STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Associate Banks:
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK LIMITED



surgeon confident.....



..... airman too.

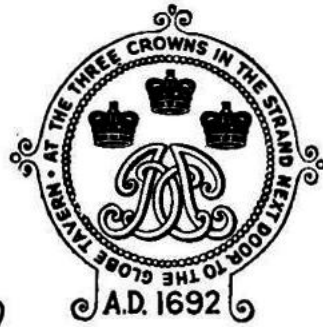
soldier in red*



..... sailor in blue.



(*This does not necessarily refer to overdrafts!)



Coutts & Co

440 Strand, London, WC2 and Branches

You may bank anywhere

There are many advantages in banking with
Coutts & Co. and these are some of them:

1. We offer a full range of services and our standards are second to none. Whether you are stationed abroad or at home we will look after all your financial affairs.
2. Our fully detailed statements save much time and trouble – you can see at a glance what has happened on your account.
3. We have been in business for two and three quarter centuries and we feel that our experience enables us to provide an answer for all of our customers' problems. We take pride in knowing our customers' affairs intimately.

Why not ask us for further information?

A SELECTIVE SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

As regular readers of 'The Wish Stream' already know, we run a special Services Advisory Bureau to advise members of H.M. Forces on all insurance and mortgage matters. This Bureau is wholly staffed by retired officers, giving us ample expertise on which to draw when advising you.

SELECTIVE ASSURANCE — LIFE AND ENDOWMENT

Anyone can easily take out a Life or Endowment policy, any time. But to be able to select the *best type* of policy demands expertise. There are over 90 leading Life Offices in U.K. Do you know which is the best for your needs, i.e., which gives the best profit on your investment at the best rates and, at the same time, full cover against Service and War Risks at no extra cost? Some offices give good terms to the younger man but not so good to the older. Do you know which? Obviously, it is against the interests of one Life Office to tell you that better terms are obtainable from another. But specialist brokers, like ourselves, can and do give impartial advice, with actual comparisons. Our introductory fees are the same from all the Life Offices with which we deal, so we have no axe to grind. Our sole aim is to ensure that every client gets the best possible contract open to him.

It is impossible to list the best types of policy for everyone. Let it suffice to say, as an example, that a young officer investing just under £1 a week can make a net profit of between 200% and 300% on his outlay. The earlier the policy is started, the greater the return. Such gains, coupled as they are with first class financial protection for present and/or future dependants, makes the selection of the right kind of policy a vital factor in every officer's long-term personal planning.

SELECTIVE HOUSE PURCHASE PLANS

Expertise is no less essential to select the best type of House Purchase Plan from the vast number available. Every Plan we devise is precisely tailored to each individual's requirements. Some Plans allow for advances of 100% (plus extra funds for legal fees, furniture, etc., in some cases), for those not wishing to buy their house for a few years. Others allow for advances of 95%, repayable over periods up to 35 years, for those wishing to buy now or in the near future.

The best time to start your House Purchase Plan is as much in advance as possible of the time you intend to buy. The earlier you start, the cheaper the cost and the greater your profits from the associated Endowment policy. (Existing policies can be utilised in your Plan). If the house should prove cheaper than anticipated, you need not take the full loan available and can reduce the policy to meet the lesser sum. In short, our Plans are most flexible. They also give full financial protection to your dependants throughout the mortgage term, at no extra cost. We can prove our Plans will save you hundreds of thousands of £s, depending on the price of the house. The end products are a house free of mortgage *plus* a handsome cash sum, free of tax, for your retirement—or even earlier.

SELECTIVE GENERAL INSURANCE

We can arrange any kind of policy you want. Car, Kit, Public Liability, Personal Liability, Householders, World-wide Personal Accident and Sickness, Travel Insurance, etc., etc. Even against your wife producing twins! Here again, our service is selective because we ensure you get the best policy available at the cheapest cost, sometimes at specially reduced rates.

CONCLUSION

Unless you have sufficient knowledge to make an expert selection yourself, you should seek free advice from our Services Advisory Bureau before entering into any policy or mortgage contract. Your consulting the Bureau places you under no obligation whatsoever.

H. R. MARTIN & CO. LTD.

Selective Insurance Advisors to Members of H.M. Forces

38A GREYFRIARS ROAD, READING, BERKS.

Tel : Reading 56226 (2 lines)

Services Advisory Bureau Manager : Major L. J. LOWEN (Ret'd.)

Your uniform and plain clothes hand tailored at our Camberley Branch

Gieves are privileged to hold the appointment of Regimental Tailors to . . .

The Lancashire Regiment (P.W.V.)
 The Loyal Regiment
 The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
 The Parachute Regiment
 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles
 Royal Malta Artillery
 The Royal Corps of Transport
 The Royal Army Medical Corps
 The Royal Army Ordnance Corps
 The Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
 The Royal Army Educational Corps
 The Royal Army Dental Corps
 and
 Approved Tailors to The Sherwood Foresters

The Royal Tank Regiment
 The Royal Engineers
 The Royal Artillery
 The Royal Signals

THE HOME COUNTIES BRIGADE

The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment
 The Queen's Own Buffs
 The Royal Sussex Regiment
 The Middlesex Regiment

THE FUSILIER BRIGADE

The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers
 The Royal Fusiliers
 The Lancashire Fusiliers
 The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers

THE YORKSHIRE BRIGADE

The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire
 The Green Howards
 The Duke of Wellington's Regiment
 The York and Lancaster Regiment



Military and Civilian Tailors and Outfitters

1 HIGH STREET · CAMBERLEY · Tel: 3658

27 OLD BOND STREET · LONDON W.1 · Tel: HYDe Park 2276/9

*Portsmouth, Edinburgh, Plymouth, Chatham, Weymouth, Liverpool, Bath, Southampton,
 Harrow, Dartmouth, Camberley, Cranwell, Winchester, Brockenhurst, Cambridge,
 (A G. Almond), Londonderry, Gibraltar, Malta*

THE WISH STREAM



Journal

of

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY SANDHURST

VOL. XIX

SPRING, 1965

No. 1

CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITORIAL NOTES	1
ARMY LINGUIST EXAMINATION	4
ARRIVALS	5
DEPARTURES	5
IN MEMORIAM, THE RT. HON. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, K.G.	6
ADDRESS BY GENERAL SIR RODERICK McLEOD, G.C.B., K.C.B., A.D.C.	7
THE ROYAL MILITARY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, SANDHURST	9
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL AND CAMPION SOCIETY	9
OBITUARY	10
GAZETTE	11
PRIZEWINNERS	13
OVERSEAS TRAINING, WINTER 1964	16
NORMANDY 1944—EXHIBITION	19
MANOEUVRE TIPPERARY VIII—1964	20
THE IRISH CADET SCHOOL	22
NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM	25
WHY NOT LEARN TO FLY?	26
AN "IMAGE" OF SANDHURST AS OTHERS SEE US	28
A CAMEL JOURNEY TO THE HAMMADA EL HOMRA	33
THE WILDERNESS	37
THE CONFEDERATE RAID ON CATLETT STATION 1862	38
CANOEING	45
WEST POINT EXCHANGE VISIT 1964	48
THE BOX	50
BOOK REVIEWS	53
SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES	55
SPORTS AND SOCIETIES	56
JUNIOR TERM, SEPTEMBER 1964	70

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	FACING PAGE
THE SOVEREIGN'S PARADE, 17TH DECEMBER, 1964	1
30TH JANUARY, 1965	6
DECEMBER, 1964	7
THE SOVEREIGN'S COMPANY—INKERMAN COMPANY	8
EXERCISE "GOLDEN FLEECE"	18
EXERCISE "GOLDEN FLEECE"	19
THE NORMANDY EXHIBITION	19
CADETS OF THE IRISH ARMY	22
LYING IN AMBUSH—EXERCISE "TIPPERARY"	22
PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT TO FIELD MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK	23
A CAMEL JOURNEY TO THE HAMMADA EL HOMRA	34
SANDHURST CADETS AT THE R.M.C. OF CANADA	35
WEST POINT EXCHANGE VISIT	48
WEST POINT EXCHANGE VISIT	49
R.M.A.S. 1ST XI HOCKEY	58
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL R.M.A.S. 1ST XI v. B.R.N.C. DARTMOUTH	59
THE R.M.A.S. FENCING TEAM AND THE B.R.N.C. TEAM AT DARTMOUTH	62
BASKETBALL	63
A RACING KAYAK IN TURBULENT WATERS	66
THE R.M.A.S. K4 CREW DOING A TIME TRIAL	66
O./CDT. BARRETT SHOOTING	66
THE CADET ORCHESTRA	67

THE WISH STREAM

VOL. XIX

SPRING, 1965

No. 1

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE SOVEREIGN'S PARADE

ON behalf of Her Majesty The Queen, General Sir Roderick W. McLeod took the salute and inspected the Sovereign's Parade on December 17th 1964.

THE SOVEREIGN'S COMPANY

The winner of the Sovereign's Company Competition in the Autumn Term, 1964 was Inkerman Company.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

News of the death of Sir Winston Churchill was received as The Wish Stream was going to press. It was only possible to insert a brief memorial page and a plate of Sandhurst cadets taking part in the funeral procession. Further mention will be made of the occasion in the Autumn Number.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Extract from the Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, 12th June, 1964.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the following award in recognition of gallant and distinguished services.

MILITARY CROSS

Lieutenant Michael Farquharson Bremridge, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

On 3rd March, 1964, Lieutenant Bremridge was forward observation officer in support of a Company Group Patrol from 4th Battalion Federal Regular Army. At 1105 hours the patrol came under heavy fire from a large number of dissident tribesmen in the hills around the village of Danuba, which was the patrol objective.

Lieutenant Bremridge was wounded in the arm by a rifle bullet during the first exchange of fire. Despite his wound and heavy loss of blood, this young officer behaved most gallantly, and continued to direct artillery fire and aircraft on to targets for two and three quarter hours. Without concern for his own safety, he frequently exposed himself to enemy fire in order to perform his task, and his conduct earned the highest praise from all who saw it.

Largely as a result of his devotion to duty, the patrol was eventually able to withdraw under cover of fire directed by him, and Lieutenant Bremridge was one of the last to withdraw, still under fire. His example was an inspiration to all ranks involved in the action and merits the highest praise.



[Photo : Marshalls of Camberley

THE SOVEREIGN'S PARADE, 17th DECEMBER, 1964.

He was not evacuated as a casualty until four hours after he had been wounded, by which time he had personally ensured the safety of the party accompanying him.

[Lieutenant Bremridge was a J.U.O. in Normandy Company (Intake 23) and was commissioned in July 1959]

Imperial Service Medals

On December 10th, 1964 in the Hastings Room the following members of the civilian staff were presented by the Commandant with Imperial Service Medals:

Mr. J. E. T. David—Storeman (45 years service at Sandhurst).

Mr. F. W. Lowe—Storeman (30 years service at Sandhurst).

LIST OF VISITORS

22nd September: Major-General W. B. F. Brennan, D.D.M.S. Southern Command.

23rd September: Lieut.-General Sir William Turner, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Colonel K.O.S.B.

23rd September: Lieut.-Colonel R. Green, Intelligence Corps.

23rd September: Major-General E. L. Colville, representing Colonel Gordons and Lieut.-Colonel P. Forbes of Corse.

25th September: Colonel Sir Douglas Scott, Colonel Q.O.H.

1st October: Melville Committee.

1st October: Brigadier K. R. S. Trevor, C.B.E., D.S.O., Dep. Colonel, Cheshire.

5th October: Major W. R. Corbould, Adjutant, Parachute Regiment.

5th October: Major-General R. P. D. Scott, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Colonel R Ir F.

7th October: A party of 46 students and 6 D.S. from R.N.C. Greenwich.

13th October: Major-General P. H. Man, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., G.O.C. Aldershot District.

14th October: Major-General C. L. Firbank, C.B., O.B.E., Colonel S.C.L.I., Major-General G. R. D. Musson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Colonel K.S.L.I., General Sir Nigel Poett, K.C.B., D.S.O., Colonel D.L.I., Lieut.-General Sir Roger Bower, K.C.B., K.B.E., Colonel K.O.Y.L.I. and Colonel W. Hine-Haycock, Brigade Colonel Light Infantry Brigade.

14th October: Colonel T. S. Craig, M.B.E., M.C., Regimental Colonel R.T.R.

14th October: Colonel D. A. H. Toler, M.C., Regimental Lieut.-Colonel Coldstream Guards.

15th October: Major-General D. G. Moore, C.B., Colonel Inniskillings.

16th October: Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Priestly, Commanding Officer 1 Welch.

19th October: President and members of the Regular Commissions Board.

19th October: Major-General F. C. C. Graham, C.B., D.S.O., Colonel A. & S.H.

20th October: Mr. D. W. Humphreys and six Overseas Police Officers from Police College, Bramshill House.

20th October: Field-Marshal The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein.

21st October: Colonel G. P. M. Ramsay, Lieut.-Colonel Scots Guards.

21st October: Brigadier J. H. Whalley-Kelly, Associate Colonel Lancashire Regiment (P.W.V.).

21st October: A party of 40 future officer cadets from the Sandhurst Wing, Army School of Education, Beaconsfield.

22nd October: Major-General B. A. Coad, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.L., Colonel D.E.R.R.

22nd October: A party of Overseas Police Officers from Police College, Bramshill House.

26th to 31st October: Major H. M. Abera and Major T. Asfaw, Ethiopian Army.

28th October: Brigadier J. A. Moore, Inspector of R.E.M.E.

29th October: Mr. M. H. Sharon, First Secretary (Press) Israel Legation.

29th October: Major-General K. G. Exham, C.B., D.S.O., Colonel D.W.R.

1st to 3rd November: A party of Headmasters.

11th November: Major-General H. M. Liardet, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Rep. Col. Comdt. R.T.R. and Colonel T. S. Craig, M.B.E., M.C., Regiment Colonel R.T.R.

10th November: C. Cedric Watkins, Esq., Manager Lloyds Bank, 6 Pall Mall.

10th November: General Sir Reginald Hewetson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Adjutant-General and Sir Ronald Melville, K.C.B., 2nd P.U.S. of S. (Defence Secretariat).

12th November: A party from W.R.A.C. School of Instruction.

17th November: Major-General R. H. L. Wheeler, Colonel Commandant R.A.

18th November: Admiral Johannessen, Chief of Norwegian Defence Staff, Colonel J. Berg, Deputy C.O.S., Logistics, Norway, Captain O. Lislevald, A.D.C., Wing Commander P. B. Bird, British Defence Attaché, Oslo.

19th November: Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Defence, India, Mr. R. P. V. Rao, M.S.C., Defence Secretary, India, Dr. J. Mehta, High Commissioner for India in London and Lieut.-General P. P. Kumaramangalam, D.S.O., Deputy Chief of Army Staff (designate), India.

25th November: Indian Army Museum Committee.

2nd December: Major-General W. H. D. Ritchie, C.B., C.B.E. (retd.), Colonel Commandant R.A.S.C.

8th December: Major-General I. R. Graeme, O.B.E., Director of Manning.

8th December: Brigadier P. F. C. Bloxam, O.B.E., Command Paymaster, Southern Command.

9th December: General Bobozo, Deputy Commander-in-Chief Congolese Army.

9th December: Colonel J. D. W. Millar, Mercian Brigade Colonel.

9th December: Colonel F. J. Jefferson, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Grenadier Guards and Major P. J. C. Ratcliffe, Regimental Adjutant Grenadier Guards.

9th December: Brigadier P. C. S. Heidenstam, C.B.E., Colonel Glosters and D.D. Manning.

9th December: Brigadier G. H. Cree, C.B.E., D.S.O., Colonel P.W.O.

10th December: Lieut.-Colonel R. R. W. Workman, C.O. Green Jacket Depot and Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Palmer, M.C., 3 Green Jacket Depot.

11th December: Lieut.-General Sir Richard Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Major-General L. H. O. Pugh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., J.P., V.L., Major-General L. E. C. M. Perowne, C.B., C.B.E., Brigadier W. G. Tucker, C.B.E. and Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Healis, O.B.E., Members of Council of Colonels, Brigade of Gurkhas.

14th December: Colonel J. Davidson, Brigade Colonel, Yorkshire Brigade.

16th December: Major-General E. J. B. Nelson, D.S.O., M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., Major-General Commandant Household Brigade.

16th December: Lieut.-Colonel Hayashi, Japanese Military Adviser and Captain J. M. Lloyd, Royals.

16th December: General Sir Gerald Lathbury, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., Q.M.G. and Colonel West Indian Regiment.

PRESENTATION

At the conclusion of his visit to Sandhurst on December 9th, 1964, General Bobozo, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Congolese Army, formally presented the Commandant with an elephant tusk.

ARMY LINGUIST EXAMINATION

THE following were successful in passing the Army Linguist Examination:
 O./Cdt. C. D. Parr, O./Cdt. R. G. Bowen, O./Cdt. R. O. G. Croft,
 O./Cdt. C. D. Wilson, 2/Lieut. M. I. Keun, O./Cdt. R. G. Greenham,
 2/Lieut. D. A. Reece and O./Cdt. R. I. W. Gillan in French.
 2/Lieut. P. A. Whitley in German.

ARRIVALS

WE welcome the following who have joined the staff recently: Capt. J. S. K. Williams, (R.A.); Capt. J. R. Cole, (R.A.); G. C. Huskinson, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.; Capt. D. E. Conington, (R.F.); R. D. F. Linton, Esq., M.A.; Capt. C. D. B. Butler (Queen's Own Buffs); J. R. Cross, Esq., B.Sc.; D.Phil.; Major P. D. Blyth (3 R. Anglian); G. N. Pink, Esq., B.A.; Major R. G. Higgins, (R.A.); T. B. Harward, Esq., B.A.; Major P. H. Vaughan, M.B.E. (Inniskillings); Capt. B. A. Blackwell (Royal Signals); C. J. O. Monro, Esq., M.A.; Rev. J. S. Westmuckett (R.A.Ch.D.); Major H. A. Sturge (Royal Signals); Capt. R. M. Mortimer (R.A.S.C.); Major L. B. Rouse (A.P.T.C.); Capt. A. W. Heal (R.A.); Major R. D. Owen (Staffords); Major V. E. Hewitson (R.A.O.C.); Major A. G. Bell, (R.A.S.C.).

DEPARTURES

TO the following members of the staff who have left the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst since the publication of the last issue of **THE WISH STREAM** we offer our best wishes: Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Ford, (R.A.O.C.); Major W. R. B. May, M.C. (R. Hamps.); Capt. A. F. Barnett, (A.C.C.); Major J. L. S. Andrews, (R.A.); Major S. C. M. Dobbs, (R.A.S.C.); Capt. M. B. Kearon, (R.A.); Capt. A. K. C. Hill, (R.N.F.); Capt. D. J. Hurford-Jones, (Glosters); Major J. O. Hopkins, (R.War.F.); Major D. G. Martin, (R.A.); Major T. M. Creasy, (1 R. Anglian); Capt. D. S. Hopkins, (Royal Signals); Rev. R. Roe, (R.A.Ch.D.); Major W. G. Neilson, (Royal Signals); Major A. G. Grant (Kings); Capt. J. T. R. Phipps (RA); Major J. B. Wake (R.A.S.C.).

THE WISH STREAM

THE next issue of **THE WISH STREAM** will be published in Autumn 1965. General material for this number should be sent to the Deputy Editor, M. J. Marson, Esq., Modern Subjects Department; sports and club notices to J. B. Beecher, Esq., Science Department; and material for the record to R. J. Marsh, Esq., Mathematics Department.

The Editor wishes to thank the Cadet Sub-Editor, S/Cdt. K. J. Cahill, Alamein Company, for his assistance in preparing for publication this and the Autumn Number 1964.

**J. W. TAYLOR,
M. J. MARSON.**

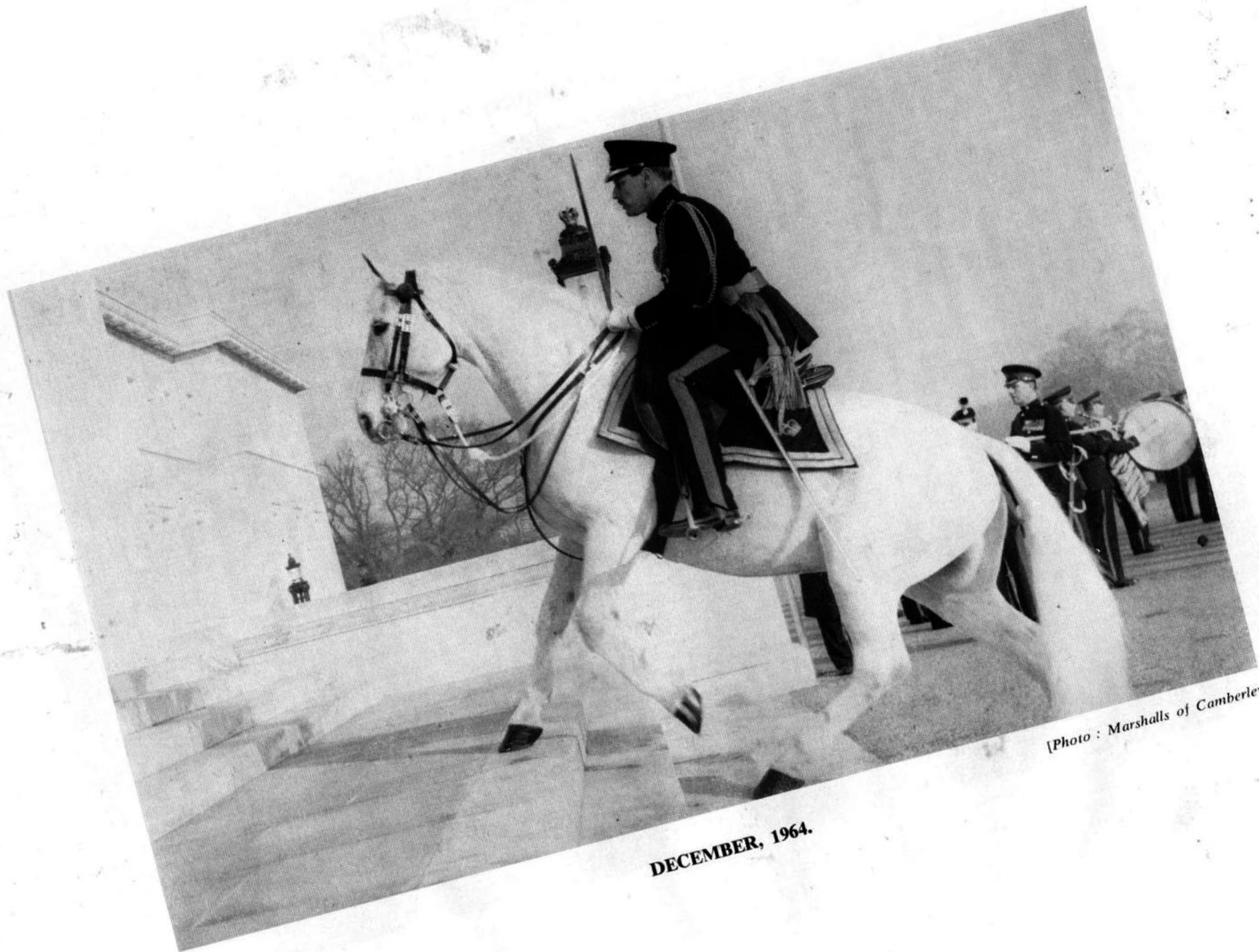
IN MEMORIAM

The Right Honourable
Sir WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL
K.G., O.M., C.H.
1874—1965

Gentleman Cadet, The Royal Military College, Sandhurst
1893—94



30th JANUARY, 1965



[Photo : Marshalls of Camberley

DECEMBER, 1964.

**ADDRESS BY GENERAL SIR RODERICK McLEOD,
G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., AT THE SOVEREIGN'S
PARADE, 17th DECEMBER, 1964.**

It is a very great honour for me to be taking this Parade today on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen.

I should like first of all to congratulate you on the standard of your turn out and drill this morning. I have been privileged to attend a good many Sovereign's Parades in my time and they are always impeccable. Many of you, and not by any means only those of you going to the Brigade of Guards, will take part in Ceremonial Parades in the future, but they could not be of any higher standard than this morning's.

It is sometimes suggested that time spent on Ceremonial is time wasted. This is nonsense. Obviously, in this modern world, Ceremonial is not the first object of military training but it is a means to an end and can be regarded, if I may put it this way, as the outward and visible sign of a happy and efficient unit. A smart alert Regiment is never a bad one.

Today is one of the landmarks in your life. Many of you come from overseas but for all of you it is the day on which you finish your apprenticeship and become a fully fledged member of one of the armed forces of your country. Those of you who are British are about to receive Her Majesty's Commission. Do not forget that this is a personal instruction to you signed by Her Majesty in her own hand.

You are all, each one of you in the Senior Division, taking on the responsibilities of an Officer, and whether you are going to serve in the British Army or in any other army there are certain basic principles which an Officer **MUST** obey if he is to be worth his salt.

First of all you must **SERVE**. You must get your priorities right from the beginning and they are:—

The defence of your country's interests.

The efficiency and well being of the Army as a whole and of the Regiment or Corps in which you serve.

The care of the men under your command and **LASTLY**

Your own comfort and interests.

It must be clear to your men at all times that you do think of them before you think of yourself.

Above all you must know your men and be known by them. This means that you must not only work with them but also play with them. You must take an interest in them off duty as well as on duty. You must know their family background and you must be the person to whom they automatically carry their troubles.

You are to be leaders of men. You cannot lead if you do not know more about your job than those you are leading. The Army is a profession and just as you have to be professionally qualified to succeed in civil life, so you must

study and master your profession in the Army. You must know more about the subject than your platoon sergeant. This means that you must work.

Weapons become daily more sophisticated, equipment becomes more technical. Clearly some Corps demand a greater technical knowledge than others but all Corps are equipped with wireless, with MT, with complicated weapons and the Officers **MUST** know how they work. In due course the techniques of staff work, command and control must be mastered.

You may think that you have studied enough in the last two years but you have now got to learn the details of your profession and that means more hard work and more courses.

There is one thing which is quite certain; you cannot "free wheel" as an Officer. You cannot deceive the British soldier and your platoon will soon size you up. Your professional knowledge must be complete, your interest must be genuine, you can **NOT** bluff. Your men won't look up to you just because you wear a pip on your shoulder; they will follow you anywhere if they are confident that you know your job, that their welfare comes before your own and that you are always honest with them. Never forget that in fact you may have to call on them to die.

I have talked enough about the obligations which you now undertake. What about the life? You will never earn the salary of a tycoon but you will have the hell of a lot of fun. I do strongly advise you, whenever occasion offers, to see as much of the world as you can and to take every opportunity, and there will be many, to go skiing, sailing, mountaineering, etc.

Finally, I am sure I do not have to tell you that, as Regular Officers, you will have in your charge in a way no other of your countrymen have, the honour and reputation of your country. Be sure you see to it that that honour is upheld.

And now the very best of luck to you all wherever you are going.

INKERMAN COMPANY—THE SOVEREIGN'S COMPANY—WINTER, 1964

Back Row.—S./C./Cpl. G. Pike; O./Cs. A. Pantunila, C. Blatherwick, C. Bayley, D. Henderson, D. Richardson; S./C. H. Talbi; O./Cs. A. Woodrow, S. Derrick; S./C. B. Hussein.

Fourth Row.—O./C. J. Ingham; C./Cpl. T. Lort-Phillips; O./Cs. G. Manning, A. Mamman, N. Wheeler, R. O'Shea, R. Paworth, N. Smith, R. Ross-Hurt, P. Barwell, S. Jenkins, C./Cpl. S. Fraser, O./Cs. A. Hornby, J. Scruton, D. Gouda, D. Young, M. Bello, A. Lealie, J. Grierson.

Third Row.—O./Cs. I. Mackie, R. Atkinson, A. Saunders, A. Pollen, D. Belcher, D. Mill; S./C./Sgt. D. Wonsan; O./Cs. H. Abela, J. Neeve, Sultan El Adwan; S./C./Cpls. A. Pearson, N. Hutchinson-Brooks; O./Cs. D. O'Callaghan, J. Hawxwell, N. Williams, C. Burgess, S. Ashworth, S. Kinsaita, P. Schofield.

Second Row.—O./Cs. M. Shepherd, N. Harris, R. Bateman, B. Noughton, B. Gordon-Smith; S./C./Sgt. P. Pugh; O./Cs. D. Candler, N. Richards, J. Hammond-Chambers, C. Barrett, N. Heggie, M. Northey, J. Fitzgerald; C./Cpl. A. Skinner; O./Cs. P. Wood, C. Hubbard; S./C. V. Henry; O./Cs. A. Box, J. Parker, G. Smith, J. Gunnell; C./Cpl. C. Mitchinson; O./Cs. J. Carr, C. Hewett; S./C. N. Cowley; O./C. D. Isaac.

Front Row.—R. Davison, Esq., M.A.; Spts. T. N. Storey, Coldstream Gds., A. McLaughlan, R.T.R.; C./Sgt. J. Kennedy, A. & S.H.; C./R.S.M. V. Sullivan, Irish Gds.; J. B. Beecher, Esq., T.D., B.Sc.; J.U.O. C. Charlton; Capt. F. J. Mayo, R.A.; Major B. J. Smith, R.F.M.F.; Lt.-Col. J. H. G. Deighton, O.B.E., M.C., R.N.F.; Major R. B. C. Plowden, R.T.R.; S.U.O. P. Hope-Johnstone, C.S.M. J. Fay, Irish Gds.; Capt. P. G. Brooking, S. Innis, D.G.; Capt. D. H. Hurford-Jones, Gloucesters; Capt. D. H. Hodge, R.A.; J.U.O. S. Roberts; J.U.O. M. Keun, M. H. Prescott, Esq., T.D., M.A.; Q.M.S.I. D. Pilbeam, S.A.S.C.; S./C./C./Sgt. B. Downham; S/C./Sgt. T. Singleton; N. J. C. Gabriel, Esq., M.A.

Absent.—Capt. J. N. Blashford-Snell, R.E.



INKERMAN COMPANY—THE SOVEREIGN'S COMPANY—WINTER 1964

[Photo : Marshalls of Camberley

Facing page 8

THE ROYAL MILITARY MEMORIAL CHAPEL SANDHURST

SINCE the last issue of THE WISH STREAM a number of events of popular interest have taken place. Not least among these is the posting of the Revd. Robin Roe who during his two and a half years as Assistant Chaplain contributed much to Sandhurst on the Rugger field, Cricket pitch and in the Squash court as well as in his capacity as a chaplain. It was after Christmas that we wished him God Speed and welcomed his successor, the Revd. John S. Westmuckett.

It was with a great sense of loss that we learned of the death of Major-General Sir Ronald Campbell Penney, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., a most active member of the Chapel Council since October 1960. He was deeply interested in all the affairs of the Chapel and among his contributions was the planning of a Woolwich Corner which will, in the near future, enhance the West End.

On the 18th October, the Bishop of Maidstone paid his annual visit to the Chapel and dedicated a new Stained Glass window depicting St. Catherine. This window is the third in a series of four in the nave, designed and made by Lawrence Lee, and paid for by Regiments and Corps throughout the Army. In the afternoon the Bishop received twenty-five candidates in confirmation.

The preacher at Colours to Chapel on the 13th December was the Right Reverend Joost de Blank, recently Archbishop of Cape Town and at present Canon of Westminster Abbey.

We look forward to the dedication of the Parachute Regiment memorial in the Summer Term—a magnificent new stairway to the pulpit with unsupported treads in oak and balustrade in wrought iron.

The Chaplain and Chapel Wardens hope all readers of THE WISH STREAM will have a splendid 1965.

T. O. STURDY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL AND CAMPION SOCIETY

IT was with deep regret that the Champion Society learned of the untimely death of two of its former members; 2/Lieut. David Pratt and 2/Lieut. Charles Clayton. Requiem Mass was celebrated for David on the 24th September and for Charles on the 8th October.

Requiescant in pace.

On the 15th November, the Champion society sent a Rugby XV to Downside School. The team, mostly ex-Downside boys, had a very enjoyable evening and met many of their former teachers and friends.

The directive of the Hierarchy of England and Wales on the introduction of the vernacular into the Mass was implemented on the first Sunday of Advent (29th November). It is but natural that various opinions exist about a

change which concerns the very central theme of our worship, but even the most die-hard Conservatives will admit that the change went smoothly

Mass for the Senior Cadets was celebrated by Rev. J. P. Mahony, on the occasion of the Sovereign's Parade on the 17th December. Father O'Mahony, a former Chaplain of the Academy, wished the Seniors every blessing and success in their future careers.

The marriage of Captain Michael Barry Kearon, R.H.A., Waterloo Company to Miss Heather Mary Critchley on the 19th December will be marked down as a historic date in the history of the Roman Catholic Chapel. It was the first marriage to be solemnized in the Chapel.

T. FEHILY.

OBITUARY

We regret to record:

Capt. D. B. de V. Jacot de Boinod, Coldstream Guards, on 15th July, 1964, as the result of a helicopter crash in Malaya. (Intake 19: Rhine Company).

Lieut. J. R. E. Bartholomew, Coldstream Guards, on 9th July, 1964, in a scout car accident in Münster Area (Intake 26: Burma Company).

Capt. R. M. Haddow, 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles, on 23rd July, 1964, killed in action in Malaya (Intake 13: Marne Company).

2/Lieut. C. A. de S. Clayton, Middlesex Regt., on 27th July, 1964, as the result of a ski-boat accident (Intake 33: Normandy Company).

Capt. C. W. R. Chapman, Royal Artillery, on 29th November, 1964 (Intake 9: Inkerman Company).

2/Lieut. D. A. Pratt, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, as a result of a traffic accident. (Intake 33: Waterloo Company).

GAZETTE

Officer Cadets of Seniors (34) (entered the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in January, 1963) have been commissioned as second-lieutenants in Regiments and Corps as named below:—

ROYAL ARMOURD CORPS

1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards: R. L. Jenkins.	10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own): N. J. Tuck.
3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards): T. R. Spenlove-Brown.	11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own): P. A. Whitley, N. P. T. Cowley.
The Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons): C. M. F. Scott.	13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own): P. W. Hope-Johnstone.
The Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons): C. McA. Pyman, M. S. Jameson.	14th/20th King's Hussars: G. E. Pike.
The Queen's Own Hussars: D. J. M. Jenkins.	15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars: D. A. Collingwood, M. J. Butler.
The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars: R. A. F. Pearson.	Royal Tank Regiment: J. R. W. Graves, M. I. Keun, C. J. Territt, D. J. L. Burt.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

S. R. C. Wanhill.	J. M. Patrick.	M. H. Hardy.
P. D. Youlten.	M. J. F. Vowell.	R. J. M. Stewart.
J. D. Freeman.	R. D. Prince.	A. R. Le B. P. Mount.
J. T. Billson.	P. R. Bell.	P. M. Wray.
O. J. Wingate.	A. A. Scarisbrick.	B. W. J. Copper.
J. S. D. Reid.	M. J. N. Richards.	I. N. S. Hoddinott.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

B. W. Norris.	J. G. Forbes.	N. R. Hutchinson-Brooks.
P. W. Urquhart.	C. W. Charlton.	P. W. Cook.
C. P. R. Bates.	L. A. Bearder.	G. C. Parkes.
A. D. Pigott.	D. J. R. Stack.	M. F. Thomas.
J. W. G. Rogers.	I. S. Mercer.	
R. M. G. Brooks.	P. Heier.	

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

M. J. Vest.	A. J. Hutt.	P. J. Whitehead.
H. G. S. Thomas.	T. A. Woodhouse.	T. N. Singleton.
W. I. Buxton.	R. J. H. Swainson.	
M. L. Martin.	C. D. Melhuish.	

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE

Welsh Guards: A. D. I. Wall.	Grenadier Guards: J. M. Hirst.
------------------------------	--------------------------------

INFANTRY OF THE LINE

LOWLAND BRIGADE

The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment): G. S. Grant, R. G. Dickson.	The King's Own Scottish Borderers: J. St. J. Babington.
The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment): R. P. Fox.	The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles): F. C. Mathews, R. P. Mason.

HOME COUNTIES BRIGADE

The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment: M. F. Howard.	The Royal Sussex Regiment: C. M. Joint, I. R. Jones.
The Queen's Own Buffs, The Royal Kent Regiment: R. D. J. Dent.	

LANCASTRIAN BRIGADE

The King's Own Royal Border Regiment: A. P. Higgins.
 The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers): E. J. Downham.

The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire): S. P. Hogge.

FUSILIER BRIGADE

The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers: J. B. Price.
 The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers: K. R. Whiteman, I. J. Peters, A. P. Artus.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment): H. R. Oliver-Bellasis.

ROYAL ANGLIAN REGIMENT

B. W. Copping.

WESSEX BRIGADE

The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment: C. E. Cooper, H. L. James

The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire): R. C. Vaughan-Payne.

LIGHT INFANTRY BRIGADE

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry: A. H. Penny.
 The King's Shropshire Light Infantry: J. A. N. M. Chisholm

The Durham Light Infantry: R. M. Estcourt, D. W. Eustace.

YORKSHIRE BRIGADE

The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire: P. D. Orwin, M. V. Garside.
 The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment): M. E. Bradley.

The York and Lancaster Regiment: I. G. McGlynn, D. W. Wonson.

MERCIAN BRIGADE

The Worcester Regiment: P. M. J. Pugh.
 The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's): P. F. Jenner.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment): J. R. Townsend, P. D. Meynell.

WELSH BRIGADE

The South Wales Borderers: A. P. Keelan.

The Welch Regiment: R. J. Ashwood, P. G. Davies.

NORTH IRISH BRIGADE

The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's): J. H. Gough-Chrispin, D. F. H. Bent.

HIGHLAND BRIGADE

Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons): A. J. G. Davy, R. N. C. Kaplowitch.
 The Gordon Highlanders: M. N. B. N. Ross.

The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's): E. A. M. Graham, W. D. Watson.

GREEN JACKETS BRIGADE

1st Green Jackets, 43rd and 52nd: R. B. D. Fisher.
 2nd Green Jackets, The King's Royal Rifle Corps: P. W. Burnand.

3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade: J. B. E. Beveridge, S. I. Adams, A. G. Stewart.

THE PARACHUTE CORPS

The Parachute Regiment: D. C. Parker, R. A. Smith, R. R. P. Milton, I. L. Chapman.

GURKHA BRIGADE

6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurka Rifles: 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles:
 G. B. Gurung. C. T. Newton-Dunn, M. Subba.
 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha
 Rifles: M. Gurung.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

H. V. C. Stephens.	A. J. M. Smetham.	A. A. Rennie.
A. J. Pearson.	G. D. Williams.	E. P. Saunders.
W. J. Diment.	P. G. May.	D. Eddleston.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

M. L. C. Jiggins.	W. A. Davies.	J. P. D. Serle.
D. B. Waddell.		

CORP OF ROYAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

R. H. Rigg.	R. S. Bristowe.	I. F. Mills.
J. A. Campbell.	R. G. Darby.	P. J. Heavey.

CORPS OF ROYAL MILITARY POLICE

S E. Roberts.

INTELLIGENCE CORPS

D. A. Reece.

PRIZEWINNERS

(The following prizes were awarded at the end of the Winter Term, 1964)

<i>Name of Prize</i>	<i>Awarded for</i>	<i>Name and School</i>
The Sword of Honour	The Officer Cadet considered by the Commandant to be the best of the term	S.U.O. M. R. Farland (Bu.) (Auckland Grammar School, New Zealand)
The Queen's Medal	First in Final Order of Merit	J.U.O. B. W. Norris (Bu.) (Welbeck and Gotham Grammar School)
Anson Memorial Prize	Highest Grades in Military Subjects	J.U.O. C. P. R. Bates (Y.) (St. Bartholomew's Grammar School, Newbury)
Service Writing	Service Writing	S./Cdt. H. G. S. Thomas (M.) (Thames Valley Grammar School, Twickenham)
Tactics	Prize for the best results in the Tactics Examination	J.U.O. C. P. R. Bates (Y.) (St. Bartholomew's Grammar School, Newbury)
Administration	Administration	J.U.O. R. H. Rigg (W.) (Swanage Grammar School)
Military Law	Military Law	J.U.O. C. P. R. Bates (Y.) (St. Bartholomew's Grammar School, Newbury)
SCIENCE PRIZES Special Course	Armstrong Medal awarded for Science	Cdt./C./Sgt. A. D. Pigott (M.) (St. George's College, Weybridge)

Main Course	Main Course	S./Cdt. H. L. James (R.) (Bradfield College)
Special Course	Combined Mathematics and Science	S./Cdt. L. A. Bearder (Bl.) (Welbeck and Portsmouth Northern Grammar School)
Main Course	Science and Warfare (1st Year)	O./Cdt. E. G. Steel (M.) (Christ Church Boys' High School, New Zealand)
MATHEMATICS PRIZES		
Special Course	Special Course	J.U.O. B. W. Norris (Bu.) (Welbeck and Cotham Grammar School)
Main Course	Main Course	Equal First { Cdt./Sgt. S. P. Hogge (W.) (King's College, Taunton) S./Cdt. A. L. Esuk (D.) (Nigeria)
MODERN SUBJECTS		
Special Arts Course	Special Arts Course	J.U.O. C. J. Territt (Bu.) (St. Peter's, York)
Main Course	International Affairs	S./Cdt. K. Opping-Addai (Y.) (Ghana)
Main Course	International Affairs 2nd Prize	Cdt./Sgt. L. G. S. Broderick (D.) (Jamaica)
Royal United Services Institution	Prize for English	S./Cdt. J. R. Townsend (R.) (Lancing College)
LANGUAGE PRIZES		
Russian	Russian	S./Cdt. H. V. C. Stevens (N.) (Hampton Grammar School)
Sir James Moncrieff Grierson Prize	Awarded to the Best Cadet studying Languages, excluding Russian	J.U.O. M. I. Keun (I.) (Daun-stey's School)
German	German (for beginners in a Language)	S.U.O. B. W. Copping (N.) (Woodbridge School)
MILITARY HISTORY PRIZES		
Earl Wavell Prize	Essay	S./Cdt. T. R. Spenlove-Browne (G.) (Monkton Combe School)
Brian Phillpotts Prize	Obligatory Military History	S.U.O. P. W. Urquhart (S.) (Bedford School)
Vickers Prize	Additional Military History	S./Cdt. A. J. Pearson (I.) (Tettenhall College)
Physical Training Prize	Physical Training Prize	J.U.O. I. L. Chapman (W.) (Ipswich School)
Swayne Memorial Prize	Awarded for outstanding contributions to Extra Mural Activities	(Not awarded)
Certificate and Stick	Awarded to the Overseas Cadet highest in the Order of Merit	Cdt./Sgt. Y. L. M. Tan (W.) (Malaysia)

THE ARMS PRIZES

Royal Armoured Corps Prizes

Company of Armourers and
Brasiers Prize

*The Royal Regiment of
Artillery Prizes*

Tombs Memorial Prize

Benson Memorial Prize

The Royal Engineers Prize
R.E. Institution Prize

Alan Izat Prize

Rainey Anderson Prize

Leggatt Memorial Prize

*The Royal Corps of Signals
Prizes*

The Royal Corps of Signals
Prize

The Agar Memorial Prize

The Wemyss Memorial Prize

The Edwards Prize

The Infantry Prize

*The Royal Army Service Corps
Prize*

*The Royal Electrical and
Mechanical Engineers
Prize*

*The Royal Army Ordnance
Corps Prize*

S.U.O. P. A. Whitley (Y.)
(Eton)

Cdt./Sgt. S. R. C. Wanhill
(R.) (Southern Grammar
School, Portsmouth)

S.U.O. P. D. Youlten (A.)
(Allhallows School)

J.U.O. B. W. Norris (Bu.)
(Welbeck and Cotham
Grammar School)

S.U.O. P. W. Urquhart (S.)
(Bedford School)

J.U.O. B. W. Norris (Bu.)
(Welbeck and Cotham
Grammar School)

J.U.O. B. W. Norris (Bu.)
(Welbeck and Cotham
Grammar School)

S.U.O. R. J. H. Swainson
(W.) (Bedford School)

Cdt./C./Sgt. M. J. Vest (S.)
(St. Aidan's Roman Catho-
lic Grammar School,
Sunderland)

S./Cdt. H. G. S. Thomas (M.)
(Thames Valley Grammar
School, Twickenham)

Cdt./C./Sgt. M. J. Vest (S.)
(St. Aidan's Roman Catho-
lic Grammar School,
Sunderland)

S.U.O. B. W. Copping (N.)
(Woodbridge School)

S./Cdt. H. V. C. Stephens
(N.) (Hampton Grammar
School, Middlesex)

J.U.O. R. H. Rigg (W.)
(Swanage Grammar School)

Cdt./Sgt. M. L. C. Jiggins (A.)
(Harrow County Grammar
School)

OVERSEAS TRAINING, WINTER, 1964

EXERCISE "GOLDEN FLEECE"

THE aircraft had scarcely touched down, when the propellers were switched into reverse and our Argosy came to a halt. A cloudless blue sky, suddenly shattered by the deafening roar of jet aircraft left us in no doubt about our geographical position...yes! Wheelus Air Base, Tripoli. The Winter Overseas Training was to take place, once again, in the Libyan Desert.

Internal disorders, in Libya, arising from external political pressure formed the fictitious background for the exercise. The Libyan armed forces were composed of the locally recruited National Guard (N.G.) and a cosmopolitan force of mercenaries known as the Libyan Foreign Legion (L.F.L.). In October 1964 a minor uprising took place in which several of the N.G. lost their lives. The L.F.L. were suspected as a result of their passive attitude and the Prime Minister ordered the arrest of the L.F.L. Officers. The scene now moved rapidly to a climax. The L.F.L. attacked Tripoli jail and released their Officers. The Prime Minister declared a state of emergency in Tripoli and the loyal N.G. restored law and order in the town, but not before the L.F.L. had succeeded in escaping into the desert. At the beginning of November a state of stalemate existed; the N.G. held Tripoli but were not strong enough to sally forth into the desert and disarm the L.F.L.; likewise the L.F.L. were free in the desert and were enlisting the simple desert dwellers by threats and promises but were not strong enough to attack Tripoli.

On the 23rd November the 1st Battalion the Sandhurst Rifles landed at Wheelus Air Base and were based there for training, acclimatisation and briefing before starting operations on the 27th November.

Our Intelligence sources informed us that the L.F.L. were operating West, South-West, and South of Tarhunah. In the more populated areas West and South-West of Tarhunah, the enemy were mainly local desert dwellers who were being organized and trained by the L.F.L. They were unlikely to put up a good fight but would take advantage of any favourable opportunity. In the less populated and barren desert area to the south, the main L.F.L. forces operated under the command of Colonel Raz Farafit; a hard, ruthless professional soldier.

For the purpose of the Exercise, then, the area was divided into two circuits. The North, where B Company 1 Battalion Green Howards acted as enemy, consisted of the area West and South-West of Tarhunah and the operations there were mainly of the Internal Security type. In the South Circuit, south of Tarhunah, the operations were of a more conventional type. In this circuit the enemy consisted of A Company 1 Battalion the Royal Sussex Regiment and 30 R.M. Young Officers from the Infantry Training Centre R.M. Elements of A Squadron 14/20 Hussars were attached to both the enemy and the 1 Battalion Sandhurst Rifles and also helped to provide radio control.

Administration support was provided by 1st Battalion The Green Howards, 38 Company R.A.S.C. and elements of The Royal Malta Artillery.

On the first day of the North Circuit, the Company advanced along platoon axes from the village of Wishtata to an R.V. in a wadi approximately 12 miles west of the village. During the advance platoon and section attacks were carried out and from information obtained, it was confirmed that the enemy were to meet in an old ruin about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the R.V. The ruins were cordoned and attacked at first light the following morning.

The second day's operations consisted of a search of the mountainous area north and south of the main road, west of Ambayyah, where the enemy made use of the rough ground to hide during the day. The operations here were at platoon and section level. The rugged mountainous area demanded the use of donkeys for re-supply. An enemy attack on bases during the night, demanded a night move to a Company R.V. It was during this night move, that one section were lost. The section commander's use of map and compass may not have been of the highest standard but once lost, he showed basic common sense. Shirt sleeve order at midnight in the desert is not a help to the morale of men, so when a friendly Arab offered shelter, the offer was accepted and a roster drawn up for guard duties. At first light the following morning the section were picked up by friendly forces at that delightful road sign "Do not hurry Papa"

On the final day of the North circuit the company advanced due North, from the main road near Ambayyah, for a distance of about five miles. Then a sharp turn east brought the Riflemen through rough country into Waddi Sidi Abdal and thence to a Company R.V. about two miles West of the Waterfall. During this advance there were six enemy attacks which demanded quick action by the Company Commander and the use of one platoon as cut off platoon. Even in the midst of battle, the Riflemen were always gentlemen. As one cut off platoon passed by an encampment, the local ladies joined forces with the enemy and attacked with stones. As the shower of stones rained down, one Rifleman's voice could be heard above the din "we are awfully sorry, my dear". Information gained during this advance, led to a Company attack at first light the following morning in that delightfully picturesque area, the Waterfalls, north of Tarhunah.

The annihilation of the enemy justified a move back to Wheelus Air Base for a well earned wash and rest and a further experience of that most untraditional breakfast of chocolate milk, incredible looking eggs, pancakes and treacle fried bread. Early mistrust of this combination changed into wistful regard. But, then the British soldier is adaptable.

Fortified by these rare delicacies, the Riflemen sallied forth the following day to attack the hard core of the L.F.L. in the rough south circuit. The first day saw the Company advance on three independent platoon axes, east of the main Tarhunah—Beni Ulid road in the Wishtatah area. Strong enemy opposition was met with and it became obvious that in this area the enemy were well trained and prepared to fight. Platoon bases were established at approxi-

mately 1400 hours. From these bases the enemy were attacked and a platoon ambush was mounted at night. When the ambush was sprung the platoon moved off under cover of darkness to a Company R.V. Full marks to Normandy platoon in this night advance: Not only was the platoon Commander on course but also dead on time. No mean achievement in the desert at night!

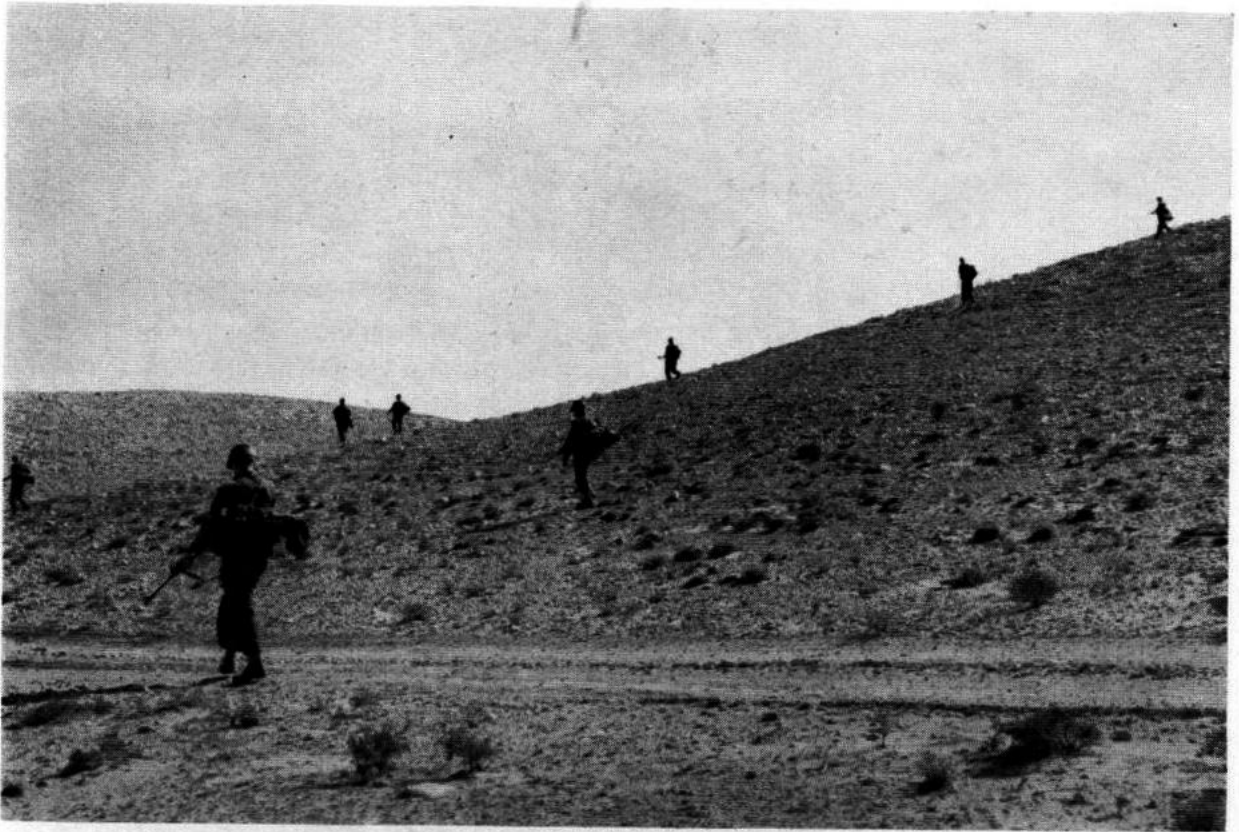
First light the following morning saw the company moving from their R.V. to deal with enemy hideouts. Information gained during the day indicated that the enemy would attempt to put a convoy through the Farafit track the following night to bring supplies to hard pressed comrades west of the main road. In this attempt the enemy would be supported by armoured cars. As a result of this information the company took up a defensive position and were attacked at dawn.

The final day saw the company advancing south through the ruins at Qasr al Ghurfah. On this advance they are repeatedly opposed by the enemy and finally a full scale daylight attack developed on high ground about three miles south east of Ghurfah. The enemy had carefully prepared positions and so it was necessary to call for an air strike which was carried out, with perfect timing, by our American allies. The sight of the Sandhurst Rifles appearing through the smoke screen like weird dark shadows added a touch of drama to the attack. The last remnants of the enemy forces now retreated to hill 405 where they were finally destroyed in a company night attack.

To the east of hill 405, facing the rising sun, Colonel Raz Farafit and his 1,965 ruthless followers now lie at rest, waiting a possible resurrection in November when the Sandhurst Rifles may once again be exercised in tactics, fieldcraft, administration and map reading.

The exercise was a rigorous one and tested the very best at map reading. The lack of sign posts at the end of the wadi and the absence of camel tracks that should have been there according to our maps, soon taught the Cadets to rely on the compass. The rough country and the pace of the exercise was a stern test of endurance and stamina. Even though the Medical Officer was continually on the move, the remarkably few real casualties showed that the physical fitness and morale of the Cadets was of a very high standard.

A day's rest and some shopping was enjoyed at Tripoli before our return to the grey wintry skies of Sandhurst. The return journey was carried out by chartered aircraft, and despite a few delays the trip was a comfortable one. For once, 'Haloes' left and right were at their respectively correct action posts at port and starboard.



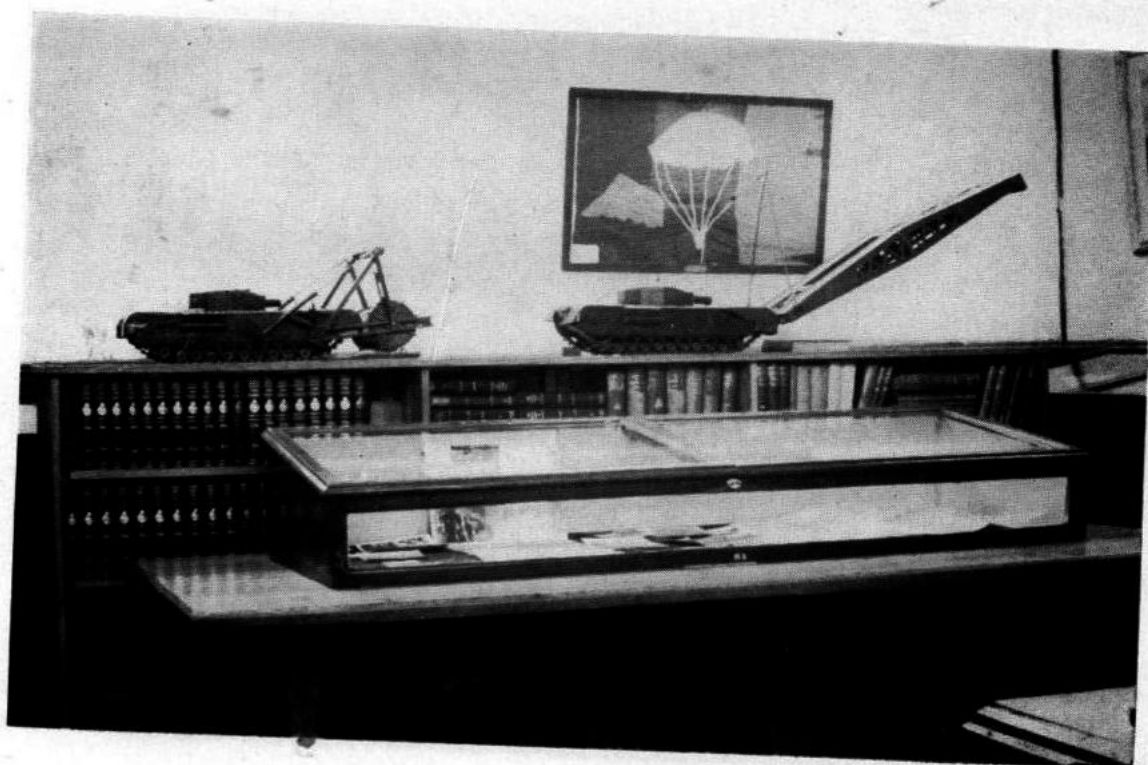
ADVANCE



ATTACK



**BRIEFING FOR THE DIRECTOR OF ARMY TRAINING,
MAJOR-GENERAL D. B. LANG, D.S.O., M.C.**



THE NORMANDY EXHIBITION

[Photo: C. A. J. Cox]

NORMANDY 1944 — EXHIBITION

FROM the 29th of November to the 17th of December, 1964, Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Shepperd and the Library Staff in conjunction with the Military History Department staged a "Normandy" exhibition in the Central Library to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of this successful campaign. It is indeed worthy of remembrance. To plan an invasion, by some 150,000 men, of the shores of France guarded by formidable armies led by commanders such as Rommel was both a courageous and optimistic undertaking; to carry it out successfully at the cost of under 2,500 lives displayed a degree of co-operation, co-ordination, leadership and fighting qualities unequalled in the conduct of war throughout the ages.

The exhibition was arranged by Mr. Meadows and others of the Library staff and consisted mainly of books dealing with the campaign and a large selection of photographs bought especially for the occasion from the Imperial War Museum by the Military History Department. There were seventy books and nearly two hundred photographs on display chosen to illustrate the many and varied aspects of "Overlord" and the beginning of the Normandy battles. The books were classified under the headings: General Histories, Sea Histories, Air Histories, the Campaign, German Accounts, Corps, Divisional and Regimental Accounts, Allied Commanders, Personal Accounts, Technical Accounts and Broadcasts.

A certain amount of background material was also on display. In the centre was a map in a glass topped table showing clearly the area concerned and the extent of the D Day lodgements, and in front of this were shown all the maps from Lord Montgomery's main book on the campaign. There were models of tanks, "funnies", and vessels; and there were R.A.M.C. para flags, para uniforms and gear, and other items. These were from the R.A.C. Tank Museum, the Institution of the Royal Engineers Museum, the Royal Army Service Corps Museum, the Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Museum, the Airborne Forces Museum, the Royal Army Medical Corps Museum and the Royal Army Ordnance Corps Museum. There were, too, some interesting personal items kindly lent by Lord Montgomery and a large collection of weapons from the National Army Museum.

Books were lent by the American Library, the B.B.C. Reference Library, Canada House Library, The Royal Engineers Corps Library, the Ministry of Defence Library (Central and Army) and the Staff College.

Some books worthy of special notice were: Lieut.-General Hans Speidel—*We Defended Normandy*. General Speidel was Chief-of-Staff of the German Army Group B during the Allied invasion; W. L. McElwee (now of the Modern Subjects Department)—*History of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 2nd Battalion (reconstructed) European Campaign 1944-45*. In the foreword Major-General MacMillan writes of the author, "he served with

the 93rd in all the actions he describes so vividly winning great distinction;" and Lieut.-Colonel Peter Young (now of the Military History Department)—Storm From the Sea. The author commanded No. 3 Commando in Normandy and captured Merville Battery on the Allied left flank. Photographs and maps about this, lent by Brigadier Young, were on show in one of the cases.

J. M. SELBY.

MANOEUVRE TIPPERARY VIII — 1964

THE Horse Show was hardly over before six officers flew to Brittany for a secret reconnaissance; they were assisted by "Free French Maquis". The reconnaissance showed that Red Forces consisting of one motorised infantry battalion were protecting Coastal Radar, short range atomic missiles, and the new Top Secret weapon "Le Crocodile".

Blue States intended to land in force in Brittany on "J" + 2 and as a prelude C.-in-C. Blue Forces decided:—

- (a) To neutralise the Coastal Radar watch;
- (b) To destroy launching ramps for tactical atomic missiles;
- (c) To destroy "Le Crocodile".

These missions were given to a Commando and a Parachute Company of the Crack Intake 34 R.M.A.S. assisted by agents of the local "Maquis".

At last light "J" Day 28th October, 1964, the Commando disembarked by sea and the "Edward Bear" Company by parachute at two points about ten miles apart in Brittany.

Red Forces attacked the Parachute Company on their DZ but were beaten off; while in the West the Commandos evaded a large ambush on their route inland.

During the night the Commandos under command of Major C. A. Landale, R.E., succeeded in destroying, by a series of platoon attacks, three strongly defended Radars hidden in thick forest. Then after a forced march, avoiding enemy patrols, they met Commander Blue Force near a route known to be used by "Le Crocodile". Before 0500 hours the Commandos were established in a well concealed ambush position by a sharp bend in the road.

"Le Crocodile" was reported to be protected by at least twelve vehicles including armoured cars and lorried infantry. This and other information came from the "Maquis" but they had not seen "Le Crocodile" since 0200 hours.

The Commandos laid mines and prepared trees and logs for a road block; meanwhile the Parachute Company under command of Major N. R. F. Fidler had been marching for seven hours.

They had to find their way through close country in order to destroy the tactical atomic weapons. When they had passed the same bridge three times in one hour they decided their "Maquis" guides needed assistance. Nevertheless, by 0600 hours they had destroyed their objectives, and were near their

rendezvous close to the road used by "Le Crocodile" and about one mile from the Commandos.

The "Maquis" reported a large enemy convoy on the move in three separate sections but could not say if "Le Crocodile" was in the convoy.

The Parachute Company began preparing a second ambush but both Blue Forces were ready and close enough to march to the assistance of the other if necessary.

Two sections of the Red Forces convoy passed the Parachute Company, but were not attacked, as "Le Crocodile" was not with them.

The leading section of the Red convoy was just entering the Commando ambush a kilometre up the road when the third Red section and "Le Crocodile" arrived in the Parachute ambush.

The Commandos destroyed the two leading sections of the Red convoy, while the Parachute Company attacked "Le Crocodile" which continued up the road in a vain attempt to escape. The Parachute platoons made repeated flank attacks as they pursued "Le Crocodile", which bore a charmed life, until it was finally destroyed in the Commando ambush.

At this moment two Red platoons landed by helicopter but they were too late to affect the issue. Blue Force made a rapid withdrawal from the scene of battle and were transported to an aircraft carrier by helicopters. The exercise ended.

That afternoon, a team from Intake 34 played Rugby against the 1st XV of Saint-Cyr. At half time Sandhurst "Red Coats" were five points down and this was not surprising as they had been marching all night.

In the second half the French hooker was knocked unconscious but a substitute appeared and played! Before long there was a subtle change in the "Red Coat" pace of play. The substitute hooker was carried off and the game really began. Encouraged by Sgt. Beale alone on one touch line, Major Fidler's wild cries on the other, the Sandhurst team moved steadily forward to win sixteen points to five.

At a magnificent dinner that evening the Commandant of Saint-Cyr said as nearly as I can translate:

"We have seen this afternoon a display of physical fitness and stamina, bull-dog courage and endurance that few of us will ever forget."

THE IRISH CADET SCHOOL

TO stand by the graveside of the supreme Commander, to render the last salute to the Chief, to see the first sods thrown upon the coffin of the great one, surely this must be the highest honour a nation can select a soldier to perform? But it was not a rendering of the last salute to their own chief that first brought the cadets of the Irish Army to the world's notice, and to my own more insignificant attention. On a day in November 1963 the assassinated President of the United States of America, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, was laid to rest among the trees in the peaceful scene of Arlington Cemetery. By the grave's edge, standing rigidly at attention, were the senior cadets of the Irish Cadet School.

Not long afterwards, in the Spring of this year in fact, while on vacation in the Republic I received an invitation from the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Mattimoe, to visit the school.

I motored there, along the main road through Port Laois, past the ancient ivy-clad hill fort of Dunamase, through Kildare and Maas, then out onto the rolling flatness of the plain of Kildare, the Curragh. Just to East of the race course I turned right and presently found myself driving through a large camp; past rows and rows of billets and stores, past the shrine and chapel, till, at the north end of the camp I came to the Cadet School.

The school buildings are part of a complex originally built to house several cavalry Regiments of the British Army. It is one of three integral parts of what is known as the military College, the other two being the Command and Staff College and the School of Infantry.

On arrival I was met by two of the cadets in their walking out uniform, a green officer-pattern service dress with white leather epaulettes, gloves, belt, and around the forage cap, again officer-pattern, a white and green band. For ceremonial occasions they wear riding boots and breeches. Our first call was on the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Mattimoe, who welcomed me as the first, non-overseas cadet from R.M.A.S. to visit the school during his tenure of office.

In company with my escort I went to their ante room to await lunch and to be told some of the history of this product of the Celtic genius in control of its own military destiny.

In 1926 a military mission led by Generals Costello and McNeill, visited the U.S. Army to examine the whole basis of its training system. They left behind in Ireland a small professional army run largely by ex-British Army Officers and containing many ex-British Army soldiers. It was an army that had been severely shaken in the very days of its foundation by the civil war and within the first year of its existence had lost its first Commander-in-Chief.

They attended the full course at Fort Leavenworth in Texas. Later they toured extensively the various corps, Fighting Army and Cadet schools including West Point. In 1928 they returned. They dissolved the then existing



CADETS OF THE IRISH ARMY MARCHING DOWN O'CONNELL ST., DUBLIN

[Photo : Independent Newspapers Ltd., Dublin



LYING IN AMBUSH
Sandhurst Cadets on Exercise "Tipperary" (see page 20).

Facing page 22



[Photo : National Army Museum. Copyright Reserved]

THE PRESENTATION OF HIS PORTRAIT TO FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK IN THE INDIAN ARMY ROOM, 7th OCTOBER, 1964. MR. EDWARD SEAGO, THE ARTIST, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK AND FIELD-MARSHAL LORD SLIM, WHO MADE THE PRESENTATION

Army School of instruction setting up in its place the Military College including the cadet school.

Today the School is 120 cadets strong. They consist of two intakes. Junior and senior, which enter in the October of each year. Each intake is arranged as a company commanded by a captain. Each company is broken down into two platoons, each commanded by a lieutenant. There are three major cadet appointments, Captain of the School, Vice Captain and Mess President. These appointments change each term.

The course is two years long. Selection for entry is fixed by a set of requirements listed in the Army Regulations. There is no equivalent of R.C.B. although there are a series of interviews in Gaelic and English. The basic educational requirements are five "O" levels, including Gaelic and Maths but because of the competitive element introduced by the small number of places available (there are only sixty, for which as many as 450 people may apply), the average cadet usually possesses three "A" level equivalents. The physical or medical requirements for entry are very high and it is on those that most of the would-be cadets who never make it fail. Citizenship or Irish nationality is also a basic requirement.

The medium of Instruction in the school is Irish or Gaelic. This raises problems in the opening stages of each term since most of the Irish schools teach it as an academic subject rather than a medium of conversation. Throughout my unofficial visit English was spoken but I could not escape the impression that it was for my benefit, and that had I not been there Irish would have been used.

The emphasis throughout the two years is on the military aspect of the cadet's life. Great attention is paid to the fostering of leadership qualities and character training, and this is a possible explanation for the fact that an intake can be reduced by twenty-five per cent in two years. Academic training is conducted wholly by the cadets themselves, under the supervision of degree officers. It is based on the syndicate system, each period being a syndicate task.

Discipline is strict and there is a tendency to train a cadet on the lines of *mens sano in corpore "sanissimo"*. Punishments consist of loss of good conduct marks, leave, or fines of up to £2. Leave is thirty days annually with five days special leave for Easter and Christmas. The juniors, as with us, are largely in the hands of the seniors, though not just for three months but for a whole year they, the juniors, are subject to the usual "change parades", "sifting" and "pressing" but the seniors are far less free in the use of their power over the juniors than those in West Point or elsewhere. They are, because of the small size of the school, under constant observation. Any signs of sadism or slackness, any lack of balance in fact can have a cadet's whole tenure at the school called into doubt.

The spirit of the school, its real essence, that which distinguishes it from all others of its kind, is both striking and yet difficult to describe. Striking because it is so unlike the Ireland that reaches us through the *Tatler* and the *Sketch*. Difficult to describe because the school is a condensation of a society whose

structure is complex and intricate, a rich mixture of that which is ancient and that which is new, and whose products are tomorrow's leaders. The character of the school is a good reflection of the small scale and intimacy of the way of life in the new Ireland.

During my day there I was not offered a drink. Impolite? Hardly. The cadets are not allowed drink, either on the grounds or within a limit, which, though not specified for me, certainly seemed to reach to the edge of Dublin, twenty miles away. Dublin too has its limitations for them. Many of the city's most famous bars and places of amusement they are not expected to patronise. Drinking, severely frowned upon, if it must be done, is expected to be done in the better class hotels. The meals are rather different. Breakfast is at 0800 hours, and the main meal is lunch, served at 1300 hours. The evening meal, except on special dinner nights, is tea, and consists of tea and a fry or cold meat; it is served between 1700 and 1800 hours.

One of the most interesting sides of cadet life is the riding. The army school of Equitation is built in close proximity to the School and all the cadets ride. A number are selected in their second year to train as part of the Army jumping team. This is a prized honour since it opens the possibility of riding in the country's International jumping team which consists of two civilians and two army officers. There is great emphasis on precision, dressage, style in the School of Riding which tends to exaggerate any incident which may occur, such as a riderless horse jogging behind an unimpeachable line of horses and riders. Soon all the camp will know who, how, where and when.

Their tactics, especially patrols, are very like ours. Many of the stories that come in with bleary-eyed cadets, and which will be forever perpetuated as part of the mess after dinner mythology closely resemble our own too. These richly brogued brothers in arms of ours have a truly Celtic way of repeating, with wry humour, endless tales of nights in trees, patrols lost, actions won, without ever seeming to tire of hearing the same thing from others. They have an endless curiosity, too, concerning life in Sandhurst; three days I scarcely think would be enough to answer them all. But who knows, perhaps soon there may be an exchange visit on an official level. One day is all too short a time.

K. J. CAHILL

NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM

THE Museum continues to flourish. The number of visitors has gone up to nearly 70,000 a year and the staff, less spectacularly, from thirty-two to thirty-six.

It has been a good year for accessions and a complete list would fill many pages of THE WISH STREAM. But visitors will have noticed the newly hung portrait of the Marquess of Hastings by Raeburn and the Northcote portrait of Capt. Finucane, 10th Hussars. A valuable collection of arms was obtained from the Ordnance Depot at Weedon and to this we have added a rare Baker rifle, bought at auction against keen competition.

We have always lacked a good portrait of the Duke of Wellington. This gap has now been filled, not by the Goya, but by a first class painting by Strohling, depicting the Great Duke in the cloak he wore at Waterloo. The National Art Collections Fund assisted in the purchase of this acquisition. Monetary help was also given by the Army Museums Ogilby Trust when we bought a rare mitre cap of the 43rd Regiment, c. 1748.

Our photographic Section was able to move out of temporary quarters at last and is now housed in excellent studio and workroom accommodation in Old College basement. The photographers are well equipped to turn out work of a high professional standard.

October 1964 saw a pleasant ceremony in the Indian Army Room, when Field Marshal Lord Slim presented a portrait of Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck to the Auk. Painted by Edward Seago, it was an 80th birthday present to the Field Marshal from the old Indian Officers' Associations and nearly two hundred and fifty individual well-wishers and admirers of the last British Commander-in-Chief, India. The Auk, obviously moved by this expression of goodwill and fellowship, expressed his intention of bequeathing the portrait to the National Army Museum. It will eventually be displayed in the Indian Army Room, but not, we hope, for very many years to come.

As we reported in the Spring 1964 number, we were lucky to obtain the late Major Vernon Hodson's unique card index files on the officers of the Honourable East India Company, civil and military. His good work is being carried on and it is hoped to extend the record cards to include civil and military officers who served in the Indian Services from 1861 to 1947.

Questionnaires have been sent to members of the Indian Army Officers' Associations, but if any ex-Indian Army Officers, or relatives of those deceased or still living, who are not members of the Associations care to get in touch with the Museum, we shall be glad to send a questionnaire for completion.

C. A. APPLEBY

WHY NOT LEARN TO FLY?

IF you like being frightened, really frightened, and have nothing to do during the recess, why not learn to fly? That is what I did last summer. Really I ought to have written this article last summer, but the experience bit so deeply into my soul that I have not been able to re-open the wound until now.

The first thing that happens when you start learning to fly is that you are given what is called "air experience." All this means is that you are taken for a trip in an aeroplane. Simple you think. But right from the beginning you have a disquieting feeling that all is not well. To start with there is the name of the aeroplane. The one you are going to learn on is called a Jackaroo. Sounds something like a cross between a jackal and a kangaroo, perhaps not a bad description of it as you will find out later. Then it *looks* so Heath Robinson, with a body that seems too fat for its length, and there is *oil* everywhere—after your first flight you will be surprised to find oil all over your shoes. When it taxis it rattles and squeaks like your old car, whilst the engine reminds you of a motor cycle you once had. Have you ever played that trick with a vacuum cleaner, balancing a ping-pong ball on a jet of air? Well you feel rather like the ping-pong ball must feel, when you are up in the air. Worst of all the instructor suddenly decides to switch the engine off and you wonder whether he's ever going to get it started again. Actually he hasn't switched it off, but you don't know that. He talks to you through a speaking tube, such as your grandfather (or was it your great-grandfather?) used to order up another bottle of port to his bedroom. You are just beginning to feel you can't stand any more, when to your relief you find yourself on the ground again.

The next thing you will do, a mistake, but you will do it nonetheless, is to ask another student who is ahead of you on the course what it's like. He'll probably start by telling you about spinning, which he says is great fun but you will be sick the first time you do it. He will tell you that you will have to count the number of times the aircraft spins, because after more than three it is usually impossible to get it out again. When you tire of this conversation you find yourself idly flipping through some of the literature lying about in the Office. The first thing turns out to be a Ministry of Aviation record of all the accidents which have taken place in Britain during the past year. "Student pilot X on his final approach to an airfield at A was told by his instructor to overshoot. The student did not hear this instruction and continued to land. Meanwhile the instructor had selected the switch to raise the undercarriage." Well anyway your undercarriage doesn't retract, although it could possibly fall off you think, remembering its appearance.

Perhaps the most wearing aspect of the whole business is that the weather is *never* suitable. This means that you hang around for hours on end hoping it will clear up whilst you dwell lugubriously on the fate that is in store for you when next you go up. This particularly applies when you have got past the stage of learning how to land and take off, a stage past which, incidentally,

you are certain you will never get, and are starting on cross-country flights. Obviously you can't see where you are going in cloud (you get the impression that the less said the better about what goes on inside clouds), but this is also true of rain. You hear about a student on his first cross-country solo landing in a field full of cows to ask a farmer the way. Equally apocryphal is the story of the student who landed on an American air base by mistake and was immediately arrested by white helmeted police with tommy guns (loaded), and interrogated by an intelligence officer. He knew nothing.

But I seem to have skated over some of the landmarks on the course which are engrained on my memory. The alarming thing about flying solo for the first time is that after you have failed to land the aircraft twice, you become quite certain that you are never actually going to get it back on the ground again. They say that this is more nerve racking for the instructor than for the student, but I could never quite see this. Then there is the time when you actually do go and do the spinning about which you have heard so much. You do this in a different aeroplane, which to your horror, has no cockpit cover. You are trussed up in a flying suit which is too big for you, so that you feel like a sickly teddy bear, and are strapped rigidly into your seat. I once saw by mistake a film of Alfred Hitchcock's in which a girl is murdered in a shower. There is one of those delightful close-ups of his, in which you are looking down the plug hole with the blood and water twirling around you in a maelstrom. The sensation I had then compared very favourably with that of going into a spin for the first time. As to taking any action to deal with the situation, which is what you are supposed to be learning; well need I say more? However, your ordeal is not yet over. It is only now that the full truth dawns on you. You have vaguely suspected it before, now you realize it is all too true. Your instructor is mad. With a crazy laugh, which you can't hear, but can imagine, he turns the plane upside down and you find yourself hanging helplessly by your seat straps. You don't fall out, so he does it again to see if you will this time. Next moment the earth seems to curl up at the edges and your body is forced up into your head (this sensation you realize afterwards is the effect of a loop-the-loop). After this you seem rather to lose interest in what's happening and concentrate on not being sick. Finally to your surprise you finish up in one piece on the ground, feeling rather proud of yourself; and forgetting momentarily that you are going to have to do this again sometime.

The funny thing is, as you say to some awe-inspired friend, rather pompously, when it's all over, learning to fly isn't at all difficult. But whatever you do, don't make the mistake of telling an Army Air Corps pilot that you think you really know how. By the way I have forgotten to mention that all the delights of learning to fly, of which I have given you only an inkling above, can be had at Sandhurst for nothing.

M. G. L. ROBERTS

AN "IMAGE" OF SANDHURST AS OTHERS SEE US

*Translated and reprinted by kind permission of the West German magazine
KRISTALL*

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY SANDHURST

ALL the time my fingers were itching to pluck one or another bit of fluff from his dark-blue blazer. I did not do so, of course; after all, it is not good manners to manhandle a meritorious colonel of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. Underneath his blazer Mike—everybody calls him Mike—wore a blue-and-white striped shirt and a red tie. Grey flannels below, as grey as his hair and, of course, as his moustache.

Mike Taylor is the Public Relations Officer of the oldest military academy in the world; to put it more precisely: he is the Press Officer of the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Great Britain, which is about two train hours away from London. He is responsible for the publicity work at an institution which can say with incomparable pride that "half of Britain's general officers passed through Sandhurst. On the forms of our academy have sat men like Sir Winston Churchill, Field Marshal Montgomery, Field Marshal Earl Alexander, Lord Wilson, and Lord Kitchener."

At Sandhurst Prime Ministers, Governors-General, Chiefs of General Staffs, Ministers and Commanders-in-Chief were shaped; heroes of the nation—but also Olympic champions.

Sandhurst stands for the gun-powder smoke of all the glorious—and also the less glorious—battles of British military history. Here the foundation stone was laid for the "Hosanna", but also for "Crucify him". He who mentions Sandhurst touches the Briton's sense of tradition; but he does not so much cause subdued rattling of sabres; he rather calls to mind memories of great names of the Empire. On a world-wide military level, Sandhurst means the same as Oxford and Cambridge on the civil level.

And this exclusive boarding-school for undaunted warriors is the place where we were received by Mike; moustached, civil, with fluff on his blazer—a gentleman of one-metre-ninety. Under his guidance we got to know Sandhurst. He showed us Sandhurst with general staff-like precision: he conquered for us the academy from top to bottom, starting with the Commandant. and ending where an oil heating system warms the complex of buildings.

Within two ten-hour days we lapped up the tradition and the progress of the British military, chatted with the academy's librarian, held a conversation with the Commandant, gossiped with professors and teachers of tactics, interviewed cadets, and found delectation in the transpiration of others in the field, at parades and at physical exercises.

We subjected ourselves to private lectures—and innumerable cups of tea. We left the island feeling like inspectors-general of the British Government in the case of Sandhurst. We pondered—not only during the return flight—in mute resignation over the problems of the Federal German military, made

comparisons, and clandestinely sighed to ourselves: Merry Old England—even in the Army!

I dare anyone to attempt to translate to a British officer the conception of "Innere Führung". Let someone try and mention the word "Nagold" in a discussion. Let someone talk of a lack of qualification of leadership in our officers; mention the worries about new blood, the dissensions between the traditional and the modern. Let someone chat about the citizen in uniform, about lectures on good citizenship, individual courage, obligation towards the people. It is of no use. The British officer will be polite and listen; but he will not understand any of it. How could he?

Michael Taylor—to mention his full name for once—Mike is thus an important man to Britain. For the last twelve years he has put into shape to visitors and delegates from home and abroad the image of British officer training. And he does this with so much civil charm that it is difficult to transpose oneself into military surroundings.

My aversion for Sandhurst—a "factory for heroes", as I believed—melted more and more whenever I met one of the "manufacturers".

At Sandhurst there are about 1,000 cadets, and about as many personnel: officers who teach, N.C.Os. who are in charge of the extensive economic and administrative institutions, and the machinery of instructors of a sturdier kind. Two thousand men, thus, form the oldest, most exclusive, richest in tradition, and most important officer school in the world; but we saw hardly anyone in uniform. The external impression of the academy is—academic, a university at which also a few officers are studying.

A visitor from Federal Germany has the feeling of being in a dream. After Mike, the colonel in blazer and grey flannels, the second human being we met there was the Commandant of the Academy: Major-General H. J. Mogg, the most important man in the entire British officer training. Major-General Mogg received us in shirt sleeves; and he had a photo taken behind his desk—still in shirt sleeves; a breath-taking performance compared with Federal German experiences.

The officers' mess at Sandhurst looks like a London club—and the conversation is also the same. The cadets turn up at lectures in civilian clothes—some even in mod-style. The atmosphere between instructors and pupils, among officers and subordinates is cordial, almost friendly, but never stand-offish. A colonel sees in every cadet a future colonel. Manners among them are disciplined, but never over-smart. There is less heel-clicking at Sandhurst than in the office of a Federal German civil servant. Here no one stands to attention—here there is character. (Haltung annehmen—Haltung haben).

Fortunate Britain!

Sandhurst—founded in 1799 as the "Royal Military College"—is also the exclusive officer school of the British nation, or, to be more exact, of the British Empire. But it is only exclusive in the sense of its highly qualified education. Otherwise, anyone can attend. Here one finds the son of a labourer sitting next to the offspring of highest nobility. Britain has socialised the training of her

future officers—if this comparison is permitted. Not heritage, wealth and connections are decisive for the academy, but talents are the exclusive factor.

Sixty per cent of the 1,000 cadets studying at Sandhurst come from schools of all kind in Britain (the age limit for entrance is between $17\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{3}{4}$). Twenty-four per cent are taken from the Army; they thus were already in active service. Sixteen per cent had attended "Welbeck College"—a preparatory school especially for youths with technical talents—before coming to Sandhurst. Without exception these enter the career of an artillery or engineers officer.

After a two-year training at Sandhurst the cadet has reached the grade of a "Senior Cadet"—which might be compared with an "Oberfähnrich". Most of those that finish subsequently attend a university before becoming engaged in active military service to take up the role of a leader in the British Army.

Of course, it is not the profound education alone that makes the British officer an esteemed member of British society. Much more important—if the somewhat shop-worn term is permitted—is the "spirit of the troops" which in Britain makes futile any talks on the worries with which the Bundeswehr has to cope. The vocational ethics of the British officer are as sound and self-evident as, for instance, the Hippocratic oath has made the vocational ethics of our doctors sound and self-evident.

Fortunate Britain!

The cadets at Sandhurst comparatively have much time to themselves; four to five hours during the day, and three in the evening after supper. This spare time is spent, among others, in circles, and the one most frequented among these is the one for modern literature. The intellectual expanse and the interest in matters of national and world-wide policies is just as lively as the ambition to finish Sandhurst with excellent marks.

In the library important newspapers from all over the world are laid out—and they are well-thumbed. In the rooms halls political events are discussed just as much as the forthcoming examination-papers. The officers who give lectures to these young soldiers are capable of lecturing on centres of crises and the development in this our world just as well as on their specific subject.

At Sandhurst we could not push from our minds a recollection concerning Bundeswehr officers who had the task of training cadets: Years ago we were on the Bundeswehr training ship *Gorch Fock* on the return journey from Aberdeen to Kiel, the first visit abroad. We had been under way for a week and dined every day in the mess with the officers. The only contact with the outside world and its happenings was made via radio. Every lunch-time the radio blared out dance music. At 1230 hours, however, when the musical programme was interrupted for news, the officer instructors turned the set off. To them only the type of report was of interest: the sea-weather report.

Fortunate Britain!

The military history of this country has grown gradually over centuries, grown without the enforced interruptions and the reorientations of our military history resulting from the interruptions. This simplifies matters. At Sandhurst

—and not only there—the tradition of the Army is a constituent part of the self-confidence of the Army.

However, the continuity of a military development and the consciousness of a functioning tradition do not make a modern officer. The British officer of today and the officer of tomorrow does not consider his occupation to be a trade, however good his training of the “trade” may be. He is fundamentally inspired by the realisation of having the most honourable calling of serving his country and his people.

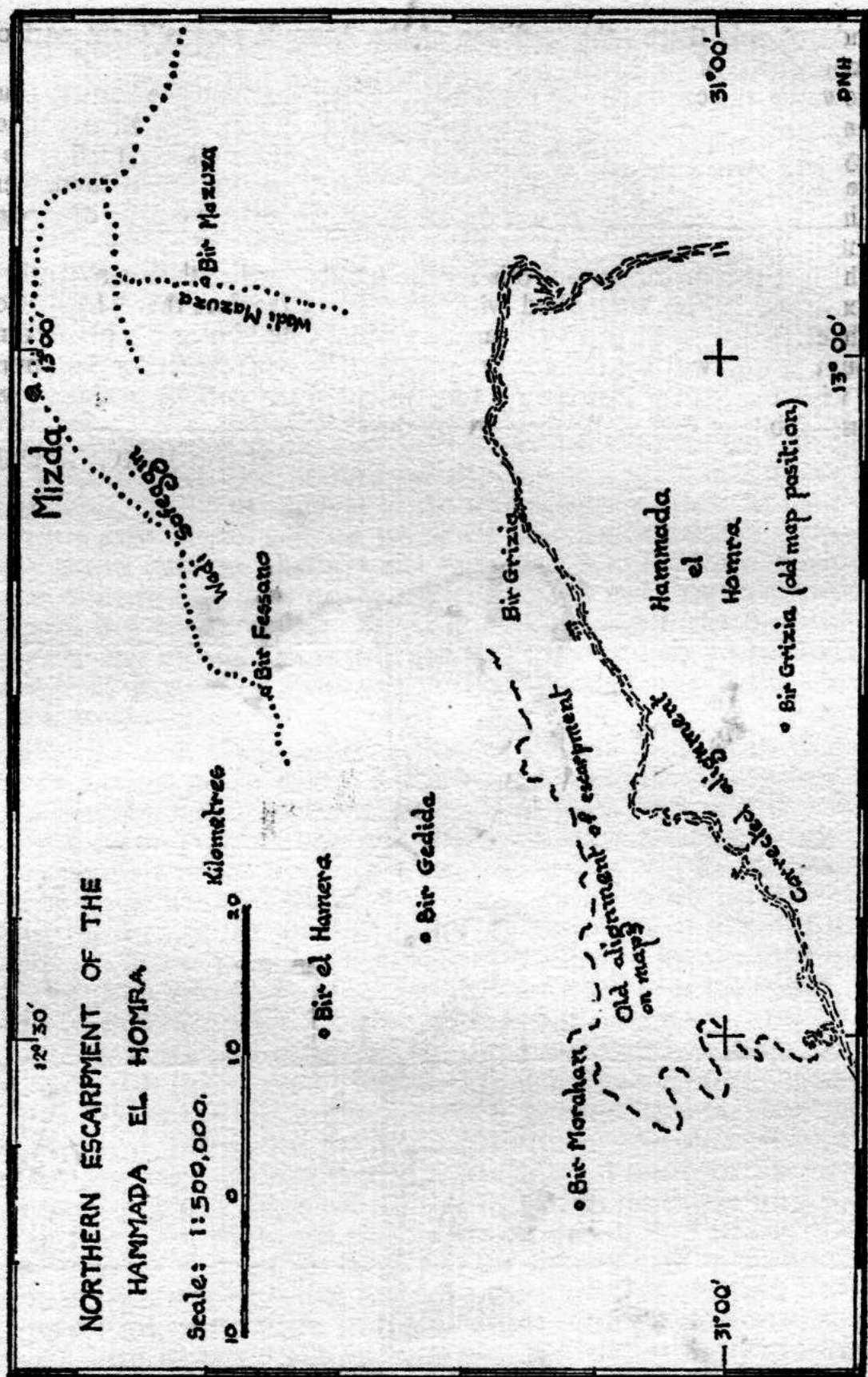
The fact that he carries out this service humbly rather than arrogantly made us leave the British Isles filled with envy. Even the fact that Mike—Colonel Michael Taylor, to be correct—carried around with him on his blazer quite an amount of fluff was not essentially prejudicial to our respect for Sandhurst.

I wish our officer instructors, too, would wear dark-blue blazers with a thousand bits of fluff while they are on duty!

HANS-JURGEN USKO



*From "Russia" with love.
(For Victory College).*



A CAMEL JOURNEY TO THE HAMMADA EL HOMRA

A DOG barked menacingly further down the Wadi Sofejjin. There being no moon the only light came from our fire, giving the effect of a small area of warmth and homeliness in the great expanse of the Tripolitanian Desert. It was our first night out from the small oasis of Mizda. Ahamed bin Dau, my guide, was preparing macaroni with a hot spicy sauce while I was writing up my notes for the day by the light of a torch. One of our two camels, hobbled nearby, let out a moan, and suddenly there appeared out of the darkness a sinister figure who moved silently to Ahamed and greeted him, giving him news and asking for news of Mizda. He wanted to know who I was, where I came from and what I was doing. As he spoke he kept giving me side-long glances. He had travelled with two camels across the flat stony plain of the Hammada el Homra, bringing dates from Brach about three hundred miles away to sell in Mizda. He camped with us, sharing our supper, and gave us some dates for our journey.

I had set out from the Academy during the Christmas Recess to explore the northern escarpment of the Hammada el Homra. My aim was to make a record of its geological structure, and plot its position correctly on the map. I arrived by bus at Mizda from Tripoli on Christmas night and was given a bed in the police fort. Word quickly got about the village that I was looking for camels and a guide, and the following morning I had a large gathering round at the village coffee shop. Two Arabs were bargaining, while the remainder listened with glee to see what price I was prepared to give, continually offering advice and instructions to both parties. Everyone seemed delighted when we agreed on two camels and one guide at thirty shillings a day. The cost for ten days travelling left me just enough money to buy food.

I estimated that we would reach the escarpment in the evening on the third day. In fact it was not until the fourth morning that we saw it shimmering in the distance, and we reached it late that evening. I calculated it to be fifteen kilometres further south than the position shown on the map, and this discovery alone would have made the journey worthwhile. The approach march had been over undulating gravel desert. Each day we would walk from nine in the morning until about midday, and then travel for an hour by camel. After three glasses of green tea and perhaps a few biscuits we would again ride for an hour or so, and finish the day with two hours' walking. In this way we covered about twenty-five kilometres every day. This was not very far; but it takes a few days to get accustomed to the hump of a camel and for the feet to harden on the stony desert.

We arrived at the escarpment almost twenty-five kilometres south-east of Bir Morahan, a well in a singularly dry part of desert. The top of the escarpment is a featureless stony plain stretching over two hundred miles to the south, and inhabited only by oilmen and gazelle. I made my first survey at the point where we arrived at the cliff which was two hundred feet high, and formed of three

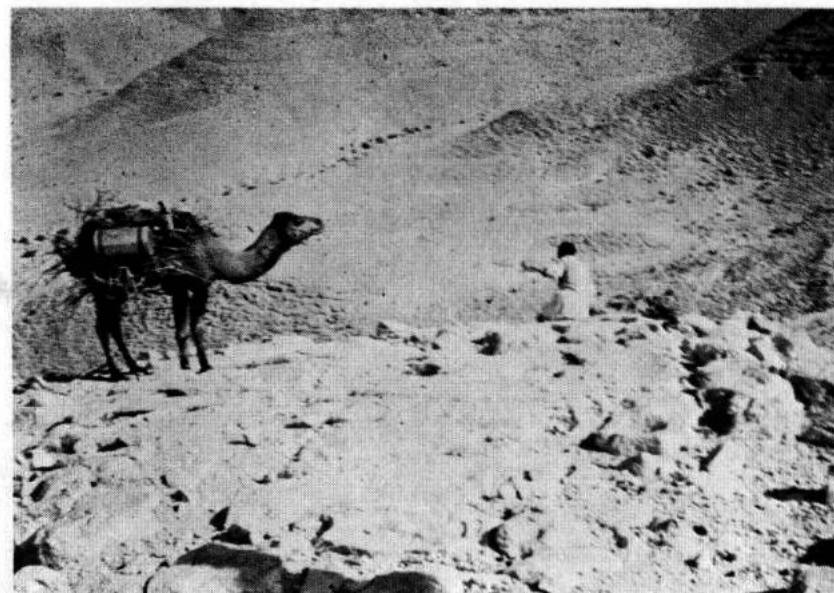
different layers. The bottom was powdery clay, on the top of which was a small layer of fossil remains, mostly shells. I later discovered that the Arabs use the clay and crushed fossil shells to make pottery, and Ahamed collected some of each to sell on his return to Mizda. The top thirty feet of the cliff were to me the most interesting being formed of a fairly hard crust of which great blocks had cracked away from the plateau in the past, causing deep ravines and alleys. These were reminiscent of the Tassili of the Ajjer, deep in the Sahara, where the famous French Saharan, Henri Lhote, discovered hundreds of rock paintings as old as those at Lascaux. I had found some myself at Gebel Archenu near the Sudanese border; and here on the cliff side, the shelters formed by the cracking and subsiding of the top crust were places to expect new finds. I searched for hours, feeling dwarfed by the size of these gorges, but the only things to be found were the tracks of a mountain goat and a couple of neolithic implements. The rock was probably too soft for paintings, or to preserve them over five or even ten thousand years of frosts at night and scorching sun by day.

In all I studied three different positions, of which the most interesting was the last, at the lonely well of Grizia about forty kilometres from the first position. It lies hidden in the foothills of the escarpment, is rarely used, and is shown on the old Italian maps as being twenty-five kilometres away on the Hammada el Homra. We arrived to find the well being repaired by nine tough-looking Arabs, who watered our thirsty camels and took us to their dwellings to give us tea. They had a tent near their working site used only for stores. They made their temporary homes in small shelters formed by conveniently overhanging rocks. As is the desert custom, they invited us to supper, giving us the usual macaroni, after which we sat in the chief's cavern. He was a large middle-aged man called Bedewey, who ruled his gang firmly. Instead of the endless evening of gossip beloved of the traditional Arab, Bedewey produced a transistor radio, and we were all forced to listen to it in silence. Here, miles away from civilization, we heard a voice in Arabic from London, and then later the answering voice of Radio Cairo. I had once been impressed by an Arab merchant in Timbuktu who tuned in regularly to the B.B.C., but to hear "London", sitting in the firelight amongst the rocks of this remote cliff, seemed even more strange and impressive.

The following day Ahamed and I, made up for the "canned" entertainment of the previous evening by talking long into the night. He liked me to tell him about England, wanting to know if there was desert and whether the pasture was good. I would talk to him about my family and gradually conversation would turn to tales of my travels in which he showed great interest. In turn he told me stories, and on this particular night recounted one about an Arab and his camel in the Wadi Zem Zem. This man, like us, had eaten his macaroni and drunk his three glasses of rich tea, then wrapping himself in his blanket, prepared to sleep beneath the clear, cold sky. Meanwhile his hobbled camel nearby quietly munched away and waited until his master was asleep. Gradually he edged nearer and nearer finally rolling on to his sleeping master and killing him. That night my camel lay about five yards from my feet, munching away



PREPARING AT MIZDA FOR THE JOURNEY.



AHMED COAXES A CAMEL DOWNHILL.



**THE ESCARPMENT OF THE HAMMADA EL HOMRA
AND FOOTHILLS.**



**A SMALL WADI LEADING OFF THE NORTHERN EDGE
OF THE HAMMADA EL HOMRA.**

**SANDHURST CADETS AT THE R.M.C. OF CANADA
AUGUST, 1964**



[Photo: Dept. of National Defence, Canada]

**AN INFORMAL GROUP ON THE BALCONY OF
THE CURRIE BUILDING**



[Photo: Dept. of National Defence, Canada]

**CADETS LOOKING UP AT A PICTURE OF THE
LAYING UP OF COLOURS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY**

and seemingly watching me, making me wonder what cause I had given him to want to kill me. During the day he had seemed quite placid with no outward appearance of a grudge against me, but I could not be sure. It took me a long time to get to sleep, and I was quite pleased to find myself alive in the morning.

A few days before, my camel had shown a grudge against Ahamed's, for when we were both mounted with Ahamed leading, my camel suddenly dropped his head and, charging at the other, bit him fiercely in the leg. It looked as though Ahamed's camel left the ground with shock. Ahamed himself, of course, was thrown into the air, but fortunately landed back on the hump. He later put the whole thing down to sex saying that they had smelt females far away, and told me to beat my camel hard round the head with my stick if it gave any more trouble.

The main interest of such a journey is to be found in the people of the desert. Ahamed spoke only a few words of English so we devised a mixture of English, Arabic and sand drawings as a means of communication. He had obviously lived a hard life and was used to walking long distances with little to eat and drink. My first impression of him at Mizda was of a quiet, reserved individual, especially so in company; but when just the two of us were together he displayed a charming sense of humour, and wonderful ability to laugh over a joke for days. He was easy to tease, and always ready to make fun of me, but more often than not jokes would arise from misunderstandings. He said he was thirty-nine but seemed ten years older. He had a tiresome cough which I was sure would not mend in the open on freezing nights; and one downpour of rain, I felt, might finish him off. However, he could hardly afford to miss this opportunity of earning fifteen pounds. The government had given him a two-roomed house in Mizda, for which he had qualified by his period of residence there, but he had been unable to find work since an oil prospecting company had employed him near Mizda some years before. In the meantime he made a little money by going into the desert with his camel to collect sticks. After our journey I took him back to Tripoli and engineered a job for him with the British Army there.

The return journey to Mizda was through very different country and followed the Wadi Mazuza for about twenty kilometres. At first the water course cut through stony desert producing steep, rocky sides up to one hundred feet high, but there were places where dunes encroached from the desert above and swept down into the wadi on its western side, their smooth slopes contrasting sharply with the harsh rock. Further along, the wadi widened, becoming greener with even a few trees, and with hills on either side. Finally we left the wadi to climb onto a two hundred foot high rocky plateau, and Mizda lay only ten kilometres away on the other side.

During those ten days I had learnt much about the escarpment. I had brought back samples of the rock at different heights from my three main positions of observation, and had recorded slope profiles with an abney level. By keeping compass bearings of my march and estimating distances from the speed of walking or riding as four kilometres an hour, I was able to draw a

new map of the escarpment showing the Directorate of Survey the inaccuracies of the old Italian map of that area.

The distribution of neolithic implements showed that those prehistoric people tended to live at least one kilometre away from the bottom of the escarpment, where the drainage from the plateau seeped out into the desert producing good pasture. It would be nice to think that the art of making pottery from the clay and fossil shells of the cliff was one handed down from neolithic man to the present day Arab. Perhaps the Romans, who colonized as far south as this, used these same materials. However doubtful that speculation, I could be sure that the desert I crossed looked much the same as it did in the days of the Romans or even neolithic man. If anything it is now drier and more barren.

The escarpment of the northern edge of the Hammada el Homra provided me with an interesting area of study. I had found the maps satisfactorily inaccurate, and gained enough information to correct them; I had made a geological survey showing the structure of the plateau, and had found out a little about its prehistory. My journey proved a fruitful, healthy and thoroughly enjoyable holiday in the sun.

D. N. HALL

THE WILDERNESS

Sand and rock and stunted bush—
Flat, hard, baked, sun-scorched.
Now level, now undulating,
Now scored by many a lifeless river
Cutting ever downwards, dry and dead.
Scattered, bouldered, the stone bones
Of lifeless Earth forever broken
Lie uninterred, slowly changing
To pebbles, to sand, to dust.

Thorn-bush and thick-skinned grass
Fight to flourish, but fail
And remain dead for a lifetime,
Like the rock that raised them.
Time is not a cycle of day and night,
But a cycle of death—existence:
The wilderness is as a Phoenix;
Out of the bush comes seed,
Of the boulder, cracked by heat,
Two are formed, then three
Then four, ad infinitum,
From the flame-consumed unity.

A small parcel of Life, not part of the scene,
Independent, though not unaffected, wanders.
Not a dweller of the wilderness, who is hard
As the rocks and sun-baked sand,
But one accustomed to far-off places
Where the sun gives life not death.
But the barrier between him and the scene,
At first strong, begins to weaken.
First the limbs, then skin and throat,
Then eyes and sense of feel and smell
And taste. Lastly, the mortal mind
Decays slowly like the landscape.
The body becomes hard and mortified
Like a withered bush;
The mind, unsustained, crumbles like the sand.
Frail man now joins the desert-ritual,
Dust to dust; and from the ashes,
Rises an immortal spirit.

P. MILEHAM, LIBYA, 8.12.64.

THE CONFEDERATE RAID ON CATLETT STATION, AUGUST 22nd/23rd, 1862

(Earl Wavell Prize Essay)

INTEND to make the Yankees pay dearly for my hat!" These were the words spoken by Major-General James Ewell Brown Stuart at the outset of the Confederate raid on the Union Communications at Catlett. This was the spirit of the horsemen involved in the raid. They were going to give these Yankees a fright that they would not forget. This attitude was the result of the vanity and boastfulness of the new Union Commander, General John Pope. General Stuart's revenge for his hat was a personal matter, but there was a further desire on the part of his troopers; this was to strike the enemy in the best way they knew.

General Pope was the outcome of the political battle that plagued the Union Army, and robbed it of success in the early years of the war. Pope was a compromise candidate for the leadership of the Army, put forward by the Republican opposition to General McClellan. McClellan was so popular that President Lincoln could not afford, with elections pending, to remove the Father of the Army of Potomac from office. Pope was placed, therefore, in command of the "Army of Virginia", which was to invade southwards. He was given two of the worst Corps in the Eastern theatre, those of Banks and Sigel, and proceeded to lead them by sweeping statements, and boastful orders. His opening address to the troops stated, "I come from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies. Let us study the lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our rear to take care of itself". His aim was to get his army looking Southward, and to boost their aggressiveness. What, in fact, he achieved was a growl of no confidence from his army, and a desire on the part of the Confederate Forces to topple this statue. W. W. Blackford, Stuart's Adjutant, notes, ". . . he provoked much ridicule in our army, and we looked forward with keen delight to see this inflated gas-bag punctured by the keen rapier of our great Commander. That such an event would follow, we never doubted a moment". Meanwhile, Pope continued to send his orders, from his "Headquarters in the saddle" and to goad his army into the offensive that was planned in the South.

The capture of Gordonsville was Pope's first aim, as with the rail communications that the town offered, he could link up with his reinforcements and Washington. Lee, however, reacted to his move swiftly, and sent General Jackson with 25,000 men to oppose the move. There followed the Confederate victory at Cedar Mountain, and a leak of information from Washington that brought Lee up to Jackson's troops, south of the Rappahannock River. Pope was driven back from Culpeper to Brandy Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. By the 20th August, 1862, Pope decided to move north behind the Rappahannock. Skirmishes followed all along the line of the river, as the Cavalry tried to reconnoitre the enemy positions, and in particular the fords across the river.

The 21st August found Pope, therefore, in an uneasy position on the north bank of the river, but strengthened by the newly-arrived Corps of Reno and Reynolds. All Confederate attempts to force the river line had failed, and what was more important, the river had begun to rise after heavy rain in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Lee had probed, and could not find a weakness. On 22nd August, Jeb Stuart proposed to Lee that a raid be conducted around Pope's upper flank. This flank had been proved to be vulnerable to such a thrusting raid by cavalry, after extensive reconnaissance. Further, it had the advantage of being likely to cause Pope, who was restless, to make a movement, and in so doing give Lee an opportunity to act against an opening. All this had to be viewed in the light of Pope's strength, which was increasing daily. A raid of this type would cut his communications, and hinder the arrival of reinforcements. Lee decided, therefore, to take the initiative with the only offensive arm he had in the situation, and to force Pope into action, and a movement that would give Lee an opportunity.

J. E. B. Stuart gained his wish, therefore, and with his usual vigour set about preparing a thrust at Pope, to regain his beloved hat. This hat was typical of the man himself. It had the dash and gayness of its owner, being large, broad-brimmed, and very light brown, almost sandy in colour, with an outsize black ostrich feather. Stuart had, in fact, won it in a bet with the Federal General Crawford who was one of his class mates at West Point. During a truce to bury the dead after Cedar Mountain, he had spoken with both Crawford and another class mate, Bayard, and bet that the papers would say that Cedar Mountain was a Federal victory. The following day he received the hat with a copy of the "New York Herald". The ownership of the hat, however, was short-lived, for at Verdierville, while advancing from Cedar Mountain, Stuart and his staff were surprised by a troop of Federal cavalry, and lost not only his hat and cape, but maps and orders. Having spent the night on the porch of a house, Blackford reports, ". . . at about 4.0 a.m. we heard the heavy trampling of a long column of cavalry and saw through the mist of the morning a body of horsemen crossing the road." Mosby was to bring in the Commander, as Lee was in fact expected. Within a little time, however, the riders were in amongst Stuart's Staff and the General had to spring onto an available horse and flee to the woods. After this humiliation, it was discovered that Major N. A. Fitzhugh had been captured, while in possession of a note from Lee giving all the details of his plan against Pope. Stuart, therefore, was in a determined frame of mind, and the operation profited as a result. A Major-General was deeply embarrassed, and action was to be taken. The plan was drawn up between Stuart and Lee to achieve a crossing of the Rappahannock, undetected and unopposed. Stuart drew up his force, which consisted of General Fitzlee's Brigade and that of General Beverly Robertson. This was less the seventh, the third Virginia Regiment, which was left with the army. In addition there were two guns from Stuart's own artillery under Major John Pelham. The force numbered over 2,000 cavalry in all, and it moved first from Jackson's positions Eastwards to Wellfords Ford, where a brisk duel took place

with the enemy using two guns of the Horse Artillery. This was to divert the enemy's attention to the east, and the guns were relieved by one of Jackson's batteries, thus allowing the force to move quickly north-west to Waterloo Bridge, eight miles away. After an hour's rest, when the horses were watered and fed, and the valuable carbine ammunition distributed, the force approached Waterloo Bridge.

This bridge had been carefully watched, and all opposition in the form of pickets had been carefully diverted to the "threat" further east. It was one of the few bridges that was not marked "burned" on Lee's map, and Stuart was extremely lucky to cross the Rappahannock with such ease. The column clattered across this bridge in the late afternoon of the 22nd August, and immediately went twelve miles east to Warrenton, the main county town. They kept their normal formation when moving through enemy country. Scouts were out, up to half a mile ahead, and would report whenever any obstacle had to be passed, and give all the information about it. They would be the first to come into contact with the enemy, and were the particular responsibility of Colonel John S. Mosby, a native of Warrenton, who was to achieve fame in his own right with his rangers, the following year. Behind them was the advanced party, or guard, which was normally drawn from the leading regiment, and on each flank was a widely dispersed line, parallel to the column to protect the flanks. At Warrenton the force received a fine reception from the local population. The force entered Warrenton with Stuart's own negro troubador "Sweeney" leading the singing troopers in song. Stuart himself rode at the head of the column, as it moved amid the cheers of the townsfolk, down the wide main street. This was the atmosphere in which he thrived, and he had more the appearance of a cavalier of the English Civil War than a soldier of the 19th Century. He wore a wide yellow sash over his grey jacket and breeches and carried little more than a satchel, containing maps, his sabre, which was his great pride, a large weapon of French manufacture. This he had acquired while serving with the mounted rifles in Texas in the early 1850s. His only other weapon was a pistol, also a French make. A two-barrelled Le Mat, it had a smaller barrel under the main barrel, which could fire a shotgun cartridge. With his gay character, his "love of ladies", and his dash and energy in battle, he has often been compared with Prince Rupert of the Rhine.

The column rested in the town for an hour while much was done. Stuart and his staff spent time gaining information on the habits and actions of the enemy while the ordinary regimental officers amused themselves by formally registering at the Warrenton Hotel. Von Borcke, the jovial giant who was Stuart's Prussian Staff Officer, used the time to his advantage by making the acquaintance of some of the charming local girls. The troopers on their part were delighted to be received so well, and took advantage of the hospitality to equip themselves better, especially in respect to saddlery which was always at a premium.

With the serious business attended to, Stuart and his staff held court in the large house of an admirer, Mr. Braden, and while there received the attention

of many of the townsfolk. One in particular, a Miss Lucas, Blackford described as having made a proposition to the General, which he himself might easily have put. "Oh! General Stuart, if you will only capture Captain Goulding of Pope's Quarter Master department, he will win his bet with me, and then if you will bring him by here, I will give it to him. Won't that be too funny for everything?" This was a bet of a bottle of wine with a Federal officer who had been billeted with the young lady, that he would be in Richmond in thirty days. Such, therefore, was the attitude and temperament of the Confederate force as they rode out of Warrenton in the late afternoon, as dark clouds began to form.

The column moved with great caution in the gathering dusk, and moved parallel to the road through Auburn to Catlett, known from revolutionary days as "rogues road", as it was built by malefactors and highwaymen. Catlett's Station was approached from the North-West and the column entered the area just before dark. About this time it began to rain very heavily. Stuart himself stated in a letter "Heaviest rain I have ever witnessed. The narrow roads became in a short time running streams of water."

Blackford was sent ahead to make a reconnaissance of the camp. "I rode all around their encampment and found a vast assemblage of wagons and a city of tents . . . but no large organised body of troops. With the exception of a small guard at a cross roads about a hundred yards from the camp, they had no pickets whatever posted". General Stuart's information had come from the best sources possible in Lee's Headquarters, but he had hoped to find a camp. Unknown to him, his luck was better for he had found Pope's main Headquarters. Two pickets had already been captured at a cross-roads a few miles back. Two troopers had been put in their place, and they in turn captured foragers as they moved out of the camp. From the questioning of these prisoners the staff officers were overjoyed to learn what a prize lay before them. Pope's entire Headquarters train with all official papers and orders, was camped in the area between Catlett's Station and Cedar Run. Pope himself was unfortunately not in camp being away on a reconnaissance. More information was gained, when, singing "Oh, carry me back to old Virginia" and beating an accompaniment on a bucket, there approached an old negro, who, when brought in terror before von Borcke, was revealed to be in the service of one of Pope's staff officers. He agreed to lead Stuart to the camp on the term of "kind treatment if truthful, and instant extermination if treacherous". Furthermore, he revealed that there was one regiment defending the Headquarters, the "Bucktails", infantry regiment from Pennsylvania, which wore a deer's tail as a plume in their hats. They occupied the depot building of the railway station to the south of which was the camp.

The plan Stuart devised was simple. The 9th Regiment was to attack Pope's Headquarters. The 1st and 4th Regiment was to attack the depot guided by the negro. The 3rd Regiment was to be in general reserve, while a large number of them were detailed to spread themselves among the rows of tents. The attacking force was to spread out like a fan, and on a signal to charge. The

details were passed on to the commanders and the force began to move in towards the camp. The rain had stopped, but the ground was wet and helped to muffle the movement of the horses.

The Federal camp was indeed a luxurious spectacle of life in the field. The Quartermasters in particular had no shortage of light and heat, and the tables were laid with food, and many were eating. "In truth, 'the rear will take care of itself' was being taken literally". The force formed up some two hundred yards from the camp, just out of the light of the fires. They moved forward carefully in the single line that Stuart had ordered. Once he had satisfied himself that the lines of silent men were correctly in position, and that a small number of the staff were with each column to insure the plan was adhered to, the General said to the chief bugler at his side, "Sound the Charge, Freed". With the piercing rebel yell the whole line charged into the peaceful camp. "Supper tables were kicked over and tents broken down in the rush to get out; the tents catching them in their fall like fish in a net within whose folds we could trace struggling outlines of the frantic men within." At the Depot the troopers encountered sporadic resistance from the "Bucktails". They jumped their horses onto the platform and went right into the large freight room in order to extract the riflemen. In ten minutes, the main resistance was over, as surprise had been complete. The tents were destroyed and the wagons fired, although this was difficult as they were very wet and only a small number were completely burned. Prisoners were rapidly collected as were the enemy mules and horses.

The one train in the station at this time began to make its escape, for in the excitement of the charge it had been overlooked. Uncoupling from the three wagons, the driver began to move out. A number of men rode after it, Capt. Blackford was the only one who succeeded in reaching the train. "I rode along the side of the locomotive, and ordered the engineer to put off steam, but he would not, and leaning over my saddle I fired my pistol into him, and threw my leg over the pommel of the saddle, preparatory to jumping on to the engine . . . just as I was to jump, 'Comet' came to a burrow pit or depression of some sort, into which he plunged, pitching me over his head." The train went on driverless, with the throttle wide open.

Attention was now turned to destroying the communications. Von Borcke was sent with twenty men to cut the telegraph wires. He came under fire from a group of enemy, and had to call for a squadron to drive them back. Even so, the men climbing the poles to cut the wires with their sabres, were fired on as they were silhouetted against the light of the fires. Large lengths of telegraph wire were taken out to delay repairs. In the camps trunks were burst open, along with chests, and plunder was allowed to all. There was no drunkenness, from the troopers, for they knew the distance back to the lines. Prisoners were dragged out of hiding in wagons and tents, or captured while making a run for the safety of the trees and bushes surrounding the camp. Fine new horses were eagerly taken over by the troopers, as the Headquarters was provided with some of the best animals.

At this moment, a second storm broke with full force. Thunder rolled across the sky, and heavy rain followed, blown by a gusty wind. Chaos ensued at the camp in the increased darkness. Mules and horses stampeded in the camp, and some of the prisoners managed to slip away to the safety of the trees. The storm brought home to Stuart the importance of finishing the work to be done. He dispatched the 4th Virginian Regiment to destroy the railway bridge. Capt. Blackford, hot from his locomotive chase, was sent to direct the work as Engineer Officer. So dark was the night that he lost Capt. Wickham, the Commander, and wasted some twenty minutes.

The time was now nearing midnight, and those prisoners who had escaped joined forces with those who had fled with the charge. Collecting in thickets and woods around the camp, they began to harass the movements of the Confederates. Wickham's force was ambushed by such a group on the way to the bridge, but suffered few casualties. From then on he moved with an advance guard and flankers. The bridge was wooden and a double-trestle, of very rigid construction. Blackford tried in vain to set fire to it, with the aid of the troopers, but the timbers were too solid. Capt. Wickham sent a detail back to the camp to secure axes, but only a few were found. The men were set hard to work, destroying the trestle. There appeared on the far bank of Cedar Run a number of Federal fugitives, who had rallied, and began to harry the work with accurate fire. All this time the rain had been falling heavily. Cedar Run was rising, and a message came from Robertson's 3rd Regiment in reserve with the artillery, that it was already swimming-deep where the column would have to cross. The Rappahannock was also getting the same rain. With reluctance, Stuart decided to retire. The bugles sounded the recall, and the Regiments assembled at the Headquarters. The column moved off with 400 prisoners, who were the unfortunate ones, and were unlucky enough to be chosen for their importance and value from a total of over one thousand. In addition to these prisoners were 500 mules and horses. The officers were able to procure pairs of binoculars, which were scarce, from the wagons and tents. Von Borcke notes that he obtained a fine pair, that lasted him throughout the war. The men, on their part, helped themselves to clean underwear, good pistols, and delicacies, such as sausages and hams.

At day-break, the weary and wet column halted for a rapid breakfast. During this halt, Capt. Blackford remembered the Quartermaster friend of the Warrenton lady, and the bet of a bottle of wine. He rode up to the prisoners, in a field under guard, and inquired if Capt. Goulding was there. "A much surprised and genteel-looking young man came forward, who, after hearing the story, laughed very heartily, in which he was joined by his comrades with keen relish." He then rode ahead to Warrenton to inform Miss Lucas of the situation.

The column arrived in Warrenton at 8.0 a.m. The men had been wet through for about twelve hours, and in the saddle for most of the last twenty-four hours, but they were cheered to be back amongst such sympathetic people after the success of the night. Stuart, slow to miss a chance for a show, halted

the prisoners in front of Miss Lucas' house, where Capt. Goulding received his bottle of wine, "declaring that he should always be happy to drink the health of so charming a person." This happy scene was soon over, as the column continued its move almost immediately on receiving information from the rear guard that a strong force was in pursuit. At the same time, heavy cannon fire was heard from the direction of Jackson's troops. The column moved back with all speed, and without incident crossed the Rappahannock again at Waterloo Bridge. They arrived in their lines at noon of 23rd August. The column was relieved to discover that the gunfire had been no more than an artillery duel by Jackson's guns. The weary troopers returned to their bivouacs and lay down to sleep. Von Borcke did the same as his men, and with equal speed. "When I had taken proper care of my horse, and emptied my long cavalry boots of several quarts of water, I fell asleep in the shade of a gigantic hickory tree."

Unknown to them all, a courier had galloped on ahead of them, with all Pope's correspondence for General Lee. These contained details of Pope's plans, especially arrival times of reinforcements, from the army of Potomac, which were coming in to Aquia Creek. This information was substantiated by Pope's chief Quartermaster, who was captured and brought back along with the 400 other staff officers and Headquarters troops. Also included were the morning reports of the army for the day before, and "present for duty" reports of all the commanders. From all these, Lee was able to discover the current strength of Pope's army, and the build-up of his reinforcements. He was able to counteract Pope's ever growing strength by moving Longstreet's Corps up from Richmond. Jackson was then sent on a wide flanking movement around Pope's right flank. With 20,000 men he went through Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas Junction in a move that was to end in the Second battle of Manassas.

In addition to Pope's papers, all his private baggage was captured, and this included his uniform dress coat, and hat, that Stuart took in revenge for his own hat. Honour was, therefore, satisfied. The dress uniform was displayed in a book shop window, in Main Street, Richmond. Cards were placed on either side of it, stating "Headquarters in the Saddle", and "the Rear can take care of Itself." The army money chest was also captured, and this contained \$500,000 in green backs, and \$20,000 in gold. The cavalry lost four killed, one wounded, and seven missing. Stuart could be well satisfied, as he wrote on the 25th August: "My dearest Wife, I have had my revenge out of Pope, I captured part of his staff, all his baggage and baggage train, horse equipment, by a rapid dash on his rear . . ."

The raid produced its material benefits, but it also had a more widespread effect, both material and psychological on the enemy. The railway line which provided a magnificent supply route, was turned into a potential danger, and the speed of its use was delayed. Repair gangs had to be detached from the fighting troops and the line was out of action at a most critical time. Far more important was the fact that all the installations and key points on the line

had to be guarded. Every person on the line was naturally wary as a result, and this in turn slowed up the use of the lines. Above all, however, there was a widely felt discouraging effect in Washington and its surrounds, as newly-appointed General Pope, was, at the least, humiliated, and lucky to have avoided capture. Thus Stuart and his men had achieved a far-ranging effect in a matter of hours. He could truly say that he was bound "to accord to the officers and men collectively, engaged in this expedition, unqualified praise for their good conduct, discipline, and fortitude. It is a great source of pride to me to command such men."

T. R. Spenlove-Brown

CANOEING

TO the bulk of the population canoeing is a pastime carried out on the local lake or river in rather unwieldy Red-Indian type canoes by unsuitably attired canoeists who are probably unable to swim and who obviously know nothing whatever about propelling the boat.

In fact the true canoeists are divided into several categories. Each type of canoeing requires a somewhat different technique and different shaped canoes. But let us first get terminologically correct. A canoe is the Red-Indian variety, with upturned ends, paddled with a single-bladed paddle from the kneeling position. The kayak is the slim, decked-in craft with a minimum cockpit opening which is propelled with a double paddle from the seated position. The two techniques are entirely different. The kayak originally came from the Eskimo and in its pure form is as wide as a man sitting down with enough length to give it adequate buoyancy and speed. It is, in this pure form, completely unstable and must be actively maintained in the upright position by the paddler. (One refers to a "paddler" not canoer or canoeist.) In this kayak, pure form, there are three classes of boats which are raced in the Olympics. These are the kayak single seat, kayak double, and kayak fours, usually referred to as the K1, K2 or K4. These are raced over 500, 1,000 and 10,000 metres in the Olympics and achieve speeds of about 12 to 18 m.p.h. The K4, for example, over short distances is faster than an Eight. These three types of craft are all about 15 inches wide at the water level and are about 15 feet, 22 feet and 38 feet long for the K1, K2 and K4 respectively. It will normally take a novice about 10 hours to be able to keep a K1 upright and a further 50 hours to be able to paddle it at all fast. Eventually after a year of fairly regular practice the paddler should be aiming to achieve about 4 mins. 20 secs. for the 1,000 metres which will be putting him amongst the best in Britain. Once the K1 is mastered all other paddling becomes easy and one can attempt to use the K2 and K4 where teamwork and timing is all-important. This Olympic type, sprinting in a kayak is termed Paddle Racing.

The other varieties of canoeing are: Long-Distance Racing, White-Water Racing, Slalom and Touring.

Long-Distance Racing is carried out over distances of from 10 miles to 125 miles depending on the water available and the whim of the organising Club. It is raced in kayaks, either one or two seater which are much more robust and more stable than the pure racing kayak. However, the K1 and K2 are used in Long-Distance as it is known. Long-Distance Racing is particularly strenuous and involves portaging one's kayak around the obstacles one usually finds in a waterway such as weirs, lakes, rocks, fallen trees, or even a complete absence of water! It is extremely popular in Britain mainly because the novice can begin immediately without the rather discouraging performance with Paddle Racing. The Long-Distance performer usually, in the course of two seasons or so, graduates to Paddle Racing. Long-Distance is preferably done in winter and spring when the weather is cool. Excessive summer heat can be unpleasant although the sport does go on over about 10 to 20 miles during the summer. Rather surprisingly, in very cold conditions in winter, the paddler is quite warm and Academy paddlers, in training for the Devizes-Westminster 125 mile race, have often been paddling at night in several degrees of frost with thin ice on boats and clothes without any undue discomfort. It is rather invigorating. The Royal Marines are probably the best at Long-Distance for obvious reasons and have quite demoralising stamina and strength.

Slalom is performed as in skiing. Single seat kayaks are used and the kayak must be manoeuvred through slalom gates, both forwards and backwards, in very fast flowing and/or turbulent water. It is particularly thrilling and is frequently rather dangerous. The kayak used is broad and fairly short and can be turned in its own length. The slalomist usually wears a crash helmet to avoid being knocked out on rocks and walls, and a life jacket. In this sport the expert when capsized, which occurs frequently, rolls his kayak upright again by a flick of the paddle under water and continues on the Slalom Course. Despite the safety precautions slalomists are occasionally killed by undertow and pure force of water which can tear off a life jacket and completely smash a kayak.

White-Water Racing is similar to Slalom except that the kayak is raced along a very fast flowing river. It is even more thrilling than Slalom and more dangerous.

Touring is the use of a canoe or kayak to transport one's camp equipment along a waterway or a coast on a long expedition. The craft used are usually fairly large and stable kayaks which fold up into two rucksacks' worth of wood and canvas. These kayaks are very seaworthy and are ideal for the Adventure-Training type of expedition. All Long Distance Racing kayaks may be used for Adventure-Training but Long-Distance kayaks do not fold and are only suitable for use within Britain. The Long-Distance kayak is suitable for sea canoeing by the expert only.

Finally in the general description of canoeing one might add some ideas on paddlers and their training.

The countries which are the best at Paddle Racing are Rumania, Hungary, Russia, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Finland, U.S.A., France, Spain. Britain does not really rank as a canoeing nation. In the main, the armed forces of the above nations provide the manpower for reasons of teamwork, training facilities and time, and specialisation. The West Germans recently tested their athletes to try to improve their performances. They tested their athletes on a machine where the athlete had to work against a work-load for the maximum time period. They discovered that the racing cyclist was the fittest but that the canoeist had 50 per cent more reserves than the cyclist.

The canoeist should be between 11 and 13 stone, powerful in waist, chest, shoulders, arm and wrist. Particularly he should have well developed stomach muscles. He should, naturally, have a good sense of stability. Above all he must be determined to become good; he must train with a sense of purpose and an enthusiasm which must overcome the stability, stamina and technique problems.

The training schedule, for example, which is followed by the present 1964 Olympic team consists of basically, a 10 mile run in the morning followed by two hours paddle training in the evening on the water together with a moderate amount of weight training. This is done six days a week.

During the winter a paddler does much more weight and circuit training although he will still paddle usually by night. One must remember that a canoeist has to earn his living somehow. There are no professionals in the sport except the Royal Marine specialists who have written in their pay-books. "Canoeist," as a specialist qualification.

There is a tremendous opportunity today for the Armed Services to succeed in competitive canoeing, a sport which is still in its infancy in Britain. A paddler is in his prime between the ages of 21 and 28 or 30 and can still perform extremely well, in some cases, up to 45 or 50 years. Technique is very important and the older one is the more one must rely on technique rather than brute force.

R. G. JONES

WEST POINT EXCHANGE VISIT 1964

THIS summer four Cadets from Sandhurst were lucky enough to be chosen to go to the U.S.M.A. West Point on the return half of an exchange visit with four American Cadets. We flew out from London Airport on the 31st August, half an hour after the American party, and arrived at the J. F. Kennedy Airport in New York City at 2020 hours local time. We were met by the Cadets and swept through the customs while our fellow passengers were still unpacking their suitcases. We were transported to West Point in a vast estate car seating all nine of us quite comfortably with all the luggage. We passed through the outskirts of New York City amid a myriad lights, with the World's Fair in full swing which we were to visit later. Arriving at West Point after a fifty-five-mile drive, not having stopped since the airport, we dropped our kit and went out for a meal in the local town of Highland Falls. The American Cadets were unable to drink for, within a fifteen-mile radius of West Point is a dry area for them.

The next day we were up early and breakfasted at the Officers' Mess and after a quick tour of the Academy we moved out under the guidance of our Cadet hosts to Camp Buckner, the summer training area about six miles from West Point. Originally a holiday camp, it is set amongst beautiful surroundings on the side of a lake, offering many facilities to the Cadets, such as water-skiing and sailing, when they aren't tramping around the mountains. After settling in we watched a review of Cadets, which was very impressive even though the drill was rather strange! After lunch we were fitted out with U.S. Army fatigues, boots and equipment, then swam and sunbathed before meeting girls supplied for us by the Cadet hostess who is notorious among the Cadets as a bad matchmaker. However, she didn't do too badly for us. We went to a dance in the evening at the camp which was formal although dry.

On Sunday we were up early again, something we were going to get used to gradually all the time we were at West Point, for church on Chapel Point, a headland on the lake. Afterwards we changed and travelled into West Point for a trip up the Hudson River in the Commandant's "gin palace." We were making for Hyde Park, home of F. D. Roosevelt, but owing to the strong tides we had to turn short of our objective, the Hudson is a remarkable river in many ways, being tidal for about 150 miles of its length, and at West Point, where it passes through a gorge about 200 yards wide, it has a depth of 1,000 feet. We all drank a bit too much beer on the trip so when we got back to West Point we went up to the house of Major Durst's, the officer host, for coffee. We were taught English Mess sports by Mrs. Durst until about 10.00 p.m., when we returned to Camp Buckner.

From Monday until Wednesday we were out in the field watching the Cadets doing their training during a week known as recondo. In this week the Cadets have about seven hours sleep and are put through some pretty tough exercises by Ranger instructors, equivalent to our S.A.S., whose only job seems to be to wait for a Cadet to make a mistake, so that he can "press down New York



[U.S. Army photograph]

WEST POINT EXCHANGE VISIT





[U.S. Army photograph

WEST POINT EXCHANGE VISIT



[U.S. Army photograph

state fifty times," i.e. do fifty press ups, perhaps with a run up a hill first. During this week they put into practice platoon and section battle drills as well as doing cliff climbing, hand-to-hand combat and running over an assault course with an eighty-foot aerial ropeway, which runs for about a hundred yards across the lake with a wetting at the lower end.

Not all our time was taken up with exercise, however, for on one night we were taken into New York to watch "a ball game" at Shea Stadium, home of the Mets, a huge ground with a seating capacity of 60,000. Every spectator can see all of the ground as there isn't a supporting pillar to be seen. The crowd really got fervent, shouting for their favourites just like a wrestling crowd in this country. The next day we were driving tanks and A.P.Cs. across country and firing 105 mm and 150 mm guns. Surprisingly, we didn't wreck anything, despite the worrying looks on the instructors' faces. We were taken for a helicopter ride round West Point, which gave a splendid impression of the size of the place, standing as it does, in the most superb position. Afterwards we were taken on an extended tour of the Academy, where the academic rooms are grouped together as a nuclear fall out shelter about twenty feet underground, and where messing alone costs a million dollars a year.

On the Saturday we were present at a review in our "honour" and in the evening attended a dinner and dance, a formal affair on a British theme, i.e. B.O.A.C. posters around the dance floor. On the Sunday we left West Point having finished the first part of our trip and travelled down to New York City in our twelve-seater car which was to be our personal transport for the next week. In New York we stayed on Governor's Island, headquarters of 1 Division, U.S. Army, and from here we made trips into New York to see the tourist attractions. We were taken on a V.I.Ps. tour of the U.N. building where some of the gifts from member countries are priceless. We had lunch with Colonel Cowan, the British Military delegate to the U.N., who stepped out of a debate on Cyprus to meet us. That morning we had been on a circuit of Manhattan Island in the C-in-C's. launch. In the late afternoon and evening we visited the World's Fair, which is a huge place and so crowded that the queues for the big stands were taking an hour to pass from one end to the other.

But time was pressing and we had to move on to Carlisle Barracks, the U.S. equivalent of our Imperial Defence College. We stayed the night here before moving to Gettysburg Battlefield, a battle which marked the high point of the Civil War. Here everything is laid on as it was in the battle itself even down to the 270 cannon massed along a one-and-a-half-mile front. After spending the morning there we drove on to Washington, D.C., a beautiful, clean city. Here we visited the White House where of course we were reminded that the British had once burnt it down. At the Pentagon, a real monolith of a building, we met the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Chief of Staff. The next day we drove out to Arlington Cemetery visiting the grave-

site of President Kennedy and afterwards walked up the 900 steps of the Washington Memorial.

And so with a short visit to the capital of America we came to the end of a memorable visit, splitting up to visit various friends and relatives that we had in the U.S. The impression that we were left with was one of the enormous difference in size compared to our country and also of the helpfulness and friendliness of everybody. Our only disappointment was that we couldn't stay longer. We hope that other cadets from the R.M.A., Sandhurst, will be lucky enough to follow in our footsteps, since undoubtedly the exchange visit was a great success.

P. HEIER

THE BOX

THERE is deep concern felt by many people today on the development of social attitudes and the moral concepts of young people under the impact of television. Many have strong views on these matters. However it may be said that most of their opinions are based on impressions alone, much coloured by prejudice. This short article is produced as a summary of some of the findings of the Home Office committee set up recently to enquire into the effects of mass communication. Recently the first report was published dealing with television.

The available evidence suggests that influence is likely to be at its greatest when we are not aware of being "got at" and when the subject matter is of the kind of which we generally approve. There are mediating factors and these are:

- The individual's predispositions,
- Group membership and norms,
- Inter-personal dissemination of the communication content,
- Opinion leadership.

Ego involved attitudes are particularly resistant to change but the media are effective where individuals do not have pre-existing opinions. Apparently most people, both adults and children, accept or change their ideas only when either the changes are congenial or when they have no ideas or sense of values. The theoretical, clinical and experimental evidence suggest strongly that a child will acquire values and pick up a view of life from the media. Similarly there are equally strong indications that moral standards are affected by television within the limitations imposed by the mediating factors described earlier.

Let us now deal with the effects of mass communication. It is found that TV reorganised leisure time and the use of other mass media in a spectacular manner. It cuts deeply into visits to the cinema, radio listening, comic book and light fiction reading and results in children playing less and postponing their bedtime. Thus, the displacement effect of television, generally makes little

inroad into sporting, social or reading activities. This effect is not unsatisfactory and makes for a more critical and selective use of other mass media.

Television has the effect of keeping the family at home more than formerly but this does not mean that the quality of family life is in any way enhanced. There is considered to be little interaction in a family watching television and the increased contact is not social except in a limited sense. It is clear that there are many homes where television produces a definite disruption of family affairs during the evening.

Nearly ninety per cent of Britain has television and of those who are able, the average person devotes most time to Independent Television. Children devote even more time to I.T.V. The average viewer spends two hours per day watching television. The average teenager watches, in Winter, seventeen hours per week, but there is a minority ten per cent who watch over thirty hours per week (note that an "addict" is one who watches more than twenty-five hours per week). There is clear evidence that children watch as their parents do and that they stay up late to watch attractive programmes, which is not usually good for them. Parental control and guidance seem to be lacking: substantial numbers of young children are viewing after nine p.m. and later.

Housewife viewing is substantially lower in the higher social grades. Generally it is found that the more selective the viewer, the older he is, the higher his cultural level, the less his viewing of I.T.V. The heavy viewer is less selective and mostly watches I.T.V.

Television has hit hard the instantaneous news coverage magazine but has not affected so much the interpretative magazine typified by "Time". Newspapers have benefited at the expense of the magazines to some slight extent.

Many say that television can improve and widen tastes and stimulate interests. The evidence is however that this is not so. When there was only one channel, television could and did act as a taste builder but with the increase of channels there is much less interest in and viewing of non fiction programmes. In fiction there is preference for the predictable and stereotyped rather than the variable and challenging. Research scientists in America have found that television hardens taste at a level based on its own common denominator standards.

There is little doubt that the television industry influences tastes and that demand is a function of supply. So long as immediate returns in audience size dominate the picture and we continue to provide a narrow diet then the ground is being prepared for an even more stereotyped viewing pattern in the future.

It is clear that television is not realizing its full potential as a carrier of ideas and information. So far as school work (not educational television) is concerned television is neither an advantage or handicap.

It is apparent that the brighter the child the less he views. The brighter turns to B.B.C., the greatest viewing of the less intelligent being almost exclusively I.T.V.

Amongst secondary modern schoolchildren two-thirds of the families, and in the grammar school, half the families, have the set on continuously. There

is evidence that television is acquiring something of a background character for some people.

The addicts come from a low socio-economic position. They left school at fifteen or less. They watch anything on the screen. They read the "Mirror", "People" and "News of the World". These same people are likely to be high consumers of comics, pulp literature and the cinema.

The public's concern about television is fourfold. These points of anxiety are:

Many are alarmed by the potential power of the medium to manipulate man for good or evil.

There is a fear that the medium will be used to ensure economic conformity.

It is widely thought that the medium will cause a deterioration of aesthetic tastes and cultural standards.

The most important concern is that the medium produces escapism, passivity and dependence and is breeding habits of delinquency and violence.

Although very little delinquency can be directly traced to television there is evidence that criminals are heavy users. There is a fairly strong belief that a heavy dosage of violence in the mass media will affect someone in the audience, causing a later aggressiveness.

It is suggested that our attitude to crime has been considerably altered by mass media. They exaggerate the frequency and extent of crime, over dramatizing and playing on violence. They stimulate, and satisfy, criminal, violent, sensational and salacious appetites. The anti-social are stimulated with vivid fantasies. A set of values is presented which is at variance with the established order entrenched in our social institutions. Ideas and technical knowledge of criminal activity for those so disposed are also provided by the media. Criminal ideas are carried from one society to another.

It is considered that the public attitude to criminal or deviant activity is considerably affected by the media.

Very recently there was much publicity attached to the fact that a television company was engaging a known criminal as a technical adviser!

The above are but a few of the facts concerning television which have been brought to light by the Home Office report. Without doubt television has its uses but who, from reading some of the facts, can fail to be concerned at the eventual impact this mass communication medium will have on our lives. Television as yet is in its infancy and it is difficult to assess its eventual effects.

It may be that this brief extract will give some ammunition to fellow sufferers who find themselves surrounded by partial and complete addicts.

HUSBAND OF AN ADDICT

BOOK REVIEWS

THE ARMY BRITAIN NEEDS. (Published by The Army League 1964).

The Army League exists as a pressure group to influence public opinion in favour of the Army. A number of retired senior officers and others sit on their Council and their latest booklet "The Army Britain Needs" was published about a month before the election.

The booklet is only 54 pages long and the first 52 pages should be read by everybody. It sets out in a concise and logical form the basic arguments for British Defence policy, the role of the Army to meet this policy and the sort of units which are required. It then shows how many soldiers are required world wide and hence a gap between the present size of the voluntary army and the minimum requirement. All this is good stuff and might be read by all as an example of how to write a military paper leading up to a conclusion which makes sense. This is set out in the last two pages of the booklet.

These pages caused a lot of political trouble because they suggested that the only feasible method of bridging the gap of 15,000 men was by some form of conscription or selective service. This may well be true but it was most unfortunate that this was put out on the bookstalls only a month before the election. Mr. R. T. Paget, Q.C., M.P., a member of the Council of the League, was stung into disowning the booklet in a letter to *The Times* and Robin Day on television extracted a firm assurance from the leaders of both parties that conscription would never be introduced by their Governments.

One of the main tasks of the new Ministry of Defence will be to make sure that Her Majesty's Armed Forces are in sufficient strength to meet the Government's Defence Policy. It is a pity that one of the possible options has been ruled out of order and is now regarded as political suicide for whichever Government proposes it. On the other hand there is also no doubting the sincerity of the author or the ability with which he has presented his case.

An alternative to conscription, not mentioned in the booklet, is a massive increase in Army pay. The present gap could be closed quite easily by this method alone, as is demonstrated by the uplift in recruiting whenever the two-yearly review on Army pay is published. It should be actuarially possible to predict fairly exactly how much increase is necessary to fill the ranks by quantity and quality. In the present climate of opinion the politicians might prefer this method to the nadir of compulsory service; and in spite of Treasury grumblings.

A. J. DEANE-DRUMMOND

ESSENTIALS OF MARKSMANSHIP. By Major E. G. B. Reynolds. (Percival Marshall & Co. Ltd., 1964; 10s.).

This is a book for the target shooting enthusiast, whether he is a school boy, beginner or experienced shot. It is written by a real expert and contains all the information he has gleaned from a distinguished shooting career at international level.

Although there are many useful hints for all kinds of rifle shooting (such as the chapter on trigger pressing and dealing with the wind) it must be understood that this book deals almost exclusively with National Rifle Association conditions applied to the old Mark IV rifle. The present day service rifle (S.L.R. 7.62 mm.) hardly gets a mention, and the difference in technique between it and the Mark IV is vast. Thus the soldier of today will find little to help him improve his marksmanship with his service rifle under either training or service competition conditions.

The book itself is easy to read and carefully laid out so that it may be quickly used for reference. The chapters contributed by Lord Swansea, J. H. Steward and G. R. King also add interest.

R. H. PETLEY

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE. By Colonel A. Haywood, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. and Brigadier F. A. S. Clarke, D.S.O. (Gale and Polden Ltd., 1964; pp. 540; 42s.).

Many officers and men who shared the experience of serving in West African forces will regret the passing of the R.W.A.F.F. It was inevitable that the component formations would become integral parts of new national armies as Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia attained or made their way towards independent political status within the Commonwealth, but the gradual process of dismemberment (completed on August 1st, 1960) was in many ways a sad one.

Compared with that of most British Regiments, the life and history of the R.W.A.F.F. has been comparatively short, but since its creation in 1897 the Force earned 66 battle honours in Africa and the Far East. Today it is sixty-eight years since Sir Frederick (later Lord) Lugard was empowered to raise the W.A.F.F. for the purpose of protecting and, in certain cases, extending the boundaries of the British Empire's colonial possessions, and of maintaining

law and order within them in conjunction with the regional constabularies. Some of the original units already possessed considerable histories of service within their parent territories; others were raised from local police forces; but it was only in 1901 that the various colonial contingents were truly integrated, and the W.A.F.F. became a comprehensive military organisation. The beginnings were small: in 1901 the Force consisted of only 159 British regimental officers and 6,309 African Other Ranks. Forty-two years later, however, at the very height of the Second World War, eighteen battalions were seeing service in Burma in the 81st and 82nd (W.A.) Divisions, and a further ten formations were guarding the security of West Africa; by this time the Nigeria Regiment had been expanded to comprise fourteen battalions and the Gold Coast Regiment to a total of nine.

In its early days the Force took part in many minor operations within West Africa, most of them against dissident local chieftains and pirates. In 1900 there took place the considerably larger expeditions against the fierce Ashanti people, during which two Victoria Crosses were awarded. Three years later, the W.A.F.F. moved against the Fulani rulers of what subsequently became the Northern Region of Nigeria, again with complete success, capturing the Emir of Kano and reputedly seizing the sacred green standard of the Sultan of Sokoto. The first major test, however, came in the First World War, when the W.A.F.F. was pitted against highly trained African regular troops armed with modern weapons and led by German officers in the Cameroons and later in East Africa. During these hard campaigns they earned many commendations: "No day appears too long, no task too difficult" was General Dobell's summary of their efforts. In 1928 King George V agreed to become the first Colonel-in-Chief, and the prefix "Royal" was added to the Force's title.

During the Second World War, the R.W.A.F.F. saw service once again in East Africa, this time against the Italian forces of the Duke of Aosta, and in the process earned four battle-honours. Following the successful conclusion of this campaign, most of the battalions were sent back to West Africa, where for some time there was danger of trouble from a hostile French government. When this threat receded, two divisions were sent to Burma, to fight against the Japanese. There they served with distinction in the Arakan, and during the third campaign of that name drove the Japanese down the roadless Kaladan valley before finally defeating them at the celebrated battle of Myochaung (January, 1945). The previous year the 3rd (West African) Brigade had taken part in General Wingate's controversial second Chindit operation. In all the R.W.A.F.F. earned thirteen more battle honours in Burma.

The authors of this impressive volume have set themselves the task of writing the official history of the Force in which both of them served. They have most certainly succeeded in producing an exact and comprehensive account of its history. From a mass of records, statistics and personal accounts they have compiled a notable work of regimental history, which without a doubt forms a fitting and lasting tribute to a distinguished formation which sadly is no more. However, from the ashes of the Royal West African Frontier Force there have arisen several new national armies; it can be hoped that their common tradition of meritorious service over more than half a century will never be overlooked, and that the qualities of comradeship and mutual respect forced on active service in two continents will continue to encourage harmonious and co-operative relationships in the years to come.

D. G. CHANDLER

TOBRUK. By Michael Carver. (Batsford, 1964; pp. 272; 30s.).

The title is most misleading. Readers who expect an account and analysis of the prolonged siege of Tobruk in 1941 will be disappointed—half a dozen paragraphs is about all. Even to the very short defence in June, 1942, General Carver devotes little space. What concerns him here is the series of battles which centred round Tobruk, which he rightly regards as the key position in the struggle for possession of "The Bulge" between Benghazi and Bomba. Though Tobruk lies well east of the centre of the pendulum swing—over 500 miles by road—covered during the campaigns from Mersa Breg at one end to Buq Buq at the other, yet it "remained the fulcrum . . . for clear reasons of geography".

The author, who served with the 7th Armoured Division at the time, takes the story from Operation "Battleaxe" in June, 1941, through to the capitulation of Tobruk a year later, but he concentrates most attention upon "Crusader" in November—an untidy though considerable victory—and the severe British defeat in the following summer between the Gazala Line and El Adem. He goes into the reasons why the British won the first of these battles and lost the second: the 8th Army fought with more *élan* in "Crusader"; Rommel handled his forces more ably at Gazala; the 8th Army began "Crusader" properly balanced in a sound strategic posture that the Gazala battles lacked. General Carver discusses the relative quality and quantity of the tanks on both sides, and emphasises that throughout this period "the true enemy of the British tanks was the German anti-tank gun, the 80 mm.

and the 50 mm. Pak. 38". He also makes the point that almost all British attacks were ineffective, in contrast to the defensive actions in which field guns provided the principal anti-tank defence. Having seen most of the British commanders at first-hand and served under their successors, he is convinced that few of the latter would have achieved results much different in the period under review.

General Carver quotes freely, and to good purpose, from regimental and official histories, and from personal accounts, be these by British tank officers, gunners or Rommel's A.D.C. But though he steers his way with skill and lucidity through the very complex operations—the dozen maps are distinctly helpful—it must be said that his narrative will appeal more to the student of war than to the general reader who is interested in military history, for there is a lack of descriptive details, whether it be of places or people. Anyone who was out there can fill in so much from his memory's eye, but for other readers a name or an appointment conjures up little. Even the author's first chapter, entitled "The Desert Scene", provides a military situation report, not a portrait of the desert, which comes later, though rather tersely. It is the admirable selection of forty-four photographs which do something to give the authoritative text some visual quality and impact.

A. BRETT-JAMES

BRITISH ARMoured CARS, 1914-1945. By B. T. White. (Ian Allan; 4s.).

This book not only contains a complete catalogue of British wheeled armoured vehicles, but traces their development from the earliest armoured car produced in this country in 1902.

The author has devoted an immense effort in giving a detailed description of each type of vehicle. He breaks the inevitable monotony of technical detail with admirable individual histories, anecdotes and photographs. This background adds colour to what is necessarily a collection of facts and figures.

The book being virtually a reference book will only appeal to those who study or have deep interest in the subject of armoured vehicles and their development.

G. H. HODGKINSON

Corrigendum

In the Autumn number on page 125 the correct title of the book reviewed as "Battlefields of Britain" should be "Hastings to Culloden".

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES

Entertainments

Regimental Dinners were held to bid farewell to the Adjutant, Major J. Swinton, S.G., and to welcome his successor, Major M. A. P. Mitchell, Coldstream Guards.

The Christmas Draw, held on December 18th, was attended by the Commandant and Mrs. Mogg. S.M.I. Staveley and members of the P.T. Staff provided a very entertaining evening thoroughly enjoyed by all. An "under 5's" Christmas party was held on December 12th and a party for Teenagers took place the following week. Both of these parties were ably run by S.M.I. Timblich and the members of the Weapons Training Staff.

SERGEANTS' MESS RUGBY NOTES

At the time of writing, we are looking forward to continuing our run of successes. So far, we have lost only two out of the eight matches played, and I think we are achieving our two main aims. These are firstly—to give mess members a chance to get rid of excess energy and secondly to show the officer cadets that we are not as old and decrepit as they think we are.

We were unfortunate indeed last term, to lose two very keen members in S.Q.M.S. Jarratt, R.E., on posting, and C.S.M. Brown, R.W.F., through injury. Their replacements are just as keen though their skill has yet to be fully developed.

Most departments are represented in the team and we take out players fairly equally from the Drill and Weapons Training, Signal and P.T. Wings. This has produced many lively games with both the Staff and Officer Cadets playing a good, hard, "unrestrained" game.

We look forward to our coming battle with the Pirates and hope that the remaining matches will be as enjoyable as those we have had already.

Hail and Farewell

We greet R.Q.M.S. McGregor, Q.M.S.I. Patterson, S.Q.M.S. Smith, C.ofH. Thompson, Sgts. Breese, Cameron, Downward, Drugan, Jobling, Sgt. Instrs. Jennings, Lloyd.

We say farewell to Q.M.S.I. Gray, R.Q.M.S. Inkster, S.Q.M.S. Jarrett, S.S.M. Simonds, C./Sgt. Kennedy, Sgts. Barton, Brooks, Higgins, Mack, Sach, Sgt. Instrs. Eldridge and Flood.

SPORTS AND SOCIETIES

RUGBY FOOTBALL

This was a season of mixed fortunes. Hard-baked pitches and extreme keenness to gain or secure a place in the Academy teams resulted in numerous injuries to players in key positions.

We commenced the season three games "down" on our opponents and consequently suffered defeat at the hands of strong club sides who had settled down to playing under the new laws. Lessons were quickly learned and a keenness to succeed resulted in success. A very strong Commandant's XV was held until the dying stages of the match when weight and expertise took its toll; the cadets were ahead at the halfway mark by 5—3.

The two "Needle" matches, against R.A.F.C. Cranwell and B.R.N.C. Dartmouth were both won after breathtaking and fast games. The feature of both these games was the fighting spirit of the pack, ably led by Wall, and the straight running and fierce tackling of the three-quarters. Thomas at scrum-half and Williams at full-back were always outstanding.

One match which will be remembered for the team's best display was against the Army XV. The cadets were at the peak of their fitness and would have scored more heavily but for bad luck with dropped and forward passes on the line. A heavy Army pack was outplayed in the line out and in the loose and consequently the three-quarters saw a lot of the ball. Wall, Hoon and Brodie were always prominent in the line out and Griffiths and Farland were the continual plague of the Army half-backs.

Chapman has once again played for the Army and Thomas and Gaskell have been picked as reserves; this was mainly as a result of the match versus the Army! We are very sorry to lose our captain, Ian Chapman, also our very able vice-captain and pack leader Angus Wall. Also leaving us to be commissioned are Ashwood, McGlynn and Farland, all of whom we wish well and the best of luck in the future rugby life.

TEAM (1st XV): O/Cdt. T. L. Williams, O/Cdt. R. P. N. Koldewey, O/Cdt. J. J. Gaskell, Cdt./Sgt. J. G. McGlynn, J.U.O. J. L. Chapman (captain), Cdt./Sgt. A. P. Keelan, O/Cdt. D. A. Thomas, O/Cdt. C. J. Lewis, J.U.O. R. J. Ashwood, O/Cdt. A. M. C. Brodie, J.U.O. A. D. Wall (vice-captain), O/Cdt. A. J. Hoon, O/Cdt. P. J. Bird, S.U.O. R. Farland, O/Cdt. P. A. D. Griffiths.

RESULTS

Guildford R.F.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	5—22
Public School Wanderers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	6—11
St. Barts Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	5—11
Commandant's XV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	5—19
Richmond Vikings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	5—19
Pirates/Staff College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	32—0
Cambridge University LX Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	9—38
Royal Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	8—11
B.R.N.C. Dartmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	10—9
R.A.F.C. Cranwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	3—0
Oxford University Greyhounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	8—9
Rosslyn Park Stags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	6—18
Royal Marines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	12—15
Army XV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	6—5
London Scottish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	0—9

Won 4 Lost 11 Points for 120 Points against 196

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

WINTER TERM, 1964

At the start of the term quite a few of last season's 1st XI were still with us, and after an encouraging juniors' trial, the few vacant gaps were filled. We played our usual opening game against the permanent staff, and after a very good game the points were shared with a 4—4 draw. It was obvious by the performance of T. Sedenu at centre-half that one of our vacant positions had been successfully filled.

The next three games produced three victories, including a 5—1 win against Camberley and Yorktown Wednesday who usually have a very strong side. Our visit to Charterhouse unfortunately brought our run of successes to an end. Too much confidence, a wet pitch and a bad day for the team, led to a 1—0 defeat.

1st XI RESULTS

<i>September</i>												
Wed.	23	Permanent Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Draw	4-4
Sat.	26	H.A.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	3-2
Wed.	30	Camberley and Yorktown Wednesday					...	...	...	...	Won	5-1
<i>October</i>												
Sat.	3	Icarus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	5-1
Wed.	7	Charterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	1-0
Sat.	17	R.A.F.C. Cranwell (Argonaut)					...	...	...	...	Lost	4-2
Wed.	21	Southampton University					...	...	...	...	Lost	3-1
<i>November</i>												
Wed.	4	Salesian College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	7-1
Sat.	7	B.R.N.C. Dartmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	3-2
Sat.	14	R.A.F.C. Cranwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Draw	1-1
Wed.	18	R.A.F. Henlow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Draw	3-3
Sat.	21	Metropolitan Police Cadet College					...	...	...	...	Lost	3-0
<i>December</i>												
Sat.	12	R.M.C. Science Shrivenham					...	...	...	...	Lost	3-2
			<i>Played</i>	<i>Won</i>			<i>Drawn</i>			<i>Lost</i>		
			13	5			3			5		

2nd XI RESULTS

<i>September</i>												
Wed.	23	Permanent Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	8—5
Wed.	30	Permanent Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	8—0
<i>October</i>												
Wed.	7	Charterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Draw	0—0
Sat.	10	Southampton University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Draw	3—3
Wed.	14	Camberley and Frimley G.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	6—1
Sat.	17	Army Crusaders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	6—3
Sat.	24	King Edward School Witley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Draw	5—5
Sat.	31	Farnham G.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	3—1
<i>November</i>												
Wed.	4	University College Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	3—2
Wed.	11	New College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	4—3
Sat.	21	Metropolitan Police Cadet College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	6—1
Wed.	25	R.N.C. Greenwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	9—2
Sat.	28	Lancing Old Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Won	3—1
<i>December</i>												
Wed.	9	Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lost	3—2
		<i>Played</i>		<i>Won</i>		<i>Drawn</i>		<i>Lost</i>				
		14		5		3		6				

BOXING

WINTER TERM, 1964

After two years of decline the standard of Academy boxing is at last on the way up. The improvements over just one term have been tremendous and this is due to the unstinting efforts of Captain P. French, R.A.S.C., S.I. Flood, S.I. Johnson, C.S.M. Fay and Sgt. McGlauchlin. They have given up much of their spare time and we are very grateful to them for all they have done.

Training took place four times a week and was attended by an encouraging number of boxers, some of who will provide a reliable core for next seasons team. Here again the boxers' enthusiasm and will to train made the first match of the season a success.

This term saw a total of five matches although a fixture with Cambridge University had to be cancelled. The first match was on the 14th October against Guy's Hospital which proved to us that our fitness was not all it should have been. Several new-comers to the Team boxed well and we won the match by quite a wide margin.

On the 20th October we had a home match with Belsize B.C. who as usual produced a fair but winning team. Two weeks later we boxed against B.R.N.C. Dartmouth, the first time for two years, and although the standard of boxing shewed signs of rising we had to concede victory to the home team.

The next match on the 12th November was with the Army Junior "A" team, a new fixture for the Academy. The result of a draw was expected after a few bouts as both teams were very evenly matched and this produced some support from the audience which I doubt could not be bettered.

The final match of the term was against Oxford University and this was faced with some trepidation by S.I. Flood who promptly disappeared into hospital with a broken neck. However his fears were unjustified and we gave him a leaving present of a 6-1 victory. Simon Tomlinson (32) made a return visit in the light-welter weight and we wish him success at Oxford.

Not a few people have complained this term about the small number of fixtures but at the present it would be unwise to attempt too many with the standard of Academy boxing where it is. Next season with boxing firmly back on its feet and the standard of boxing raised we hope for many more matches. Regretably the start of any sport which requires a high standard of skill and fitness is always fairly slow but the Academy Boxing team has started well and is on the way to becoming a powerful team with which to be reckoned.

The following members of the Boxing Club have represented the Academy during the term:

T. Mathews*
R. Maxwell*
I. N. Osborne*
S. I. Adams*
R. O. Prince*
T. J. G. Weall (Captain)*
I. Wardle†

D. C. B. Gouda†
R. C. Howarth†
G. C. Hornel†
G. Bleaset†
A. K. Jayawardhana†
P. J. Bird
D. A. Steel
B. Subtramanian
C. Pantinuila

* Whole colours

† Half colours

HOCKEY—WINTER 1964

With six old full colours hopes were high for a successful term's hockey which, alas, did not materialise as far as results were concerned. However, apart from the match against Reading, no more than two goals separated the teams in our defeats.

The fixtures opened with a friendly against the Occasionals which was won comfortably. This triumph was followed by three narrow defeats at the hands of The Staff College, The School of Artillery and U.S. Portsmouth. During all these matches it was noticeable how reluctant the XI was to get "stuck in", the result being that the opposition invariably scored first.

Perhaps the most thrilling match of the term was against West Hants. Both teams played fast, hard-hitting open hockey making the result even more satisfying.



R.M.A.S. 1st XI HOCKEY—WINTER TERM 1964

[Photo : Marshalls of Camberley]

*Back Row (Left to Right)—Capt. A. C. D. Lloyd, R.E.; N. W. Bottom; R. A. Oliver; P. R. M. Whittington; H. D. Jenner; E. L. Yorke; H. G. Young.
Front Row (Left to Right)—M. E. Bradley; N. George; R. M. G. Brooks (Captain); G. B. Gurung; P. G. May.*

Facing page 58



[Photo. Dept., R. N. College, Dartmouth

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL—R.M.A.S. 1st XI v. B.R.N.C. DARTMOUTH, NOVEMBER, 1964.

Facing page 59

16	V. The Army	Lost	1-3
----	-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

at Minley on the following Saturday. The Season therefore opened at Winchfield on October 14th. The going was still firm but it was thought that it was just possible to hunt. It was particularly rewarding to see our new hounds hunting so well and giving us so much music.

Up to the beginning of the Christmas Recess the Season has been remarkably open and only the last Meet at Hawthorn Hill was frozen off.

Colonel Pain has been renewing his knowledge of country well-known to him in the past, and has managed to get the Shottesbrooke and Hawthorn Hill lines going again, no mean achievement when one considers the many restrictions on hunting.

The first part of season has not been without its misfortunes. One of the hounds, Protest, was killed on the main road during the hunt at Minley after the night of the Ball. The Commandant took a nasty fall when giving his huntsman a lead on the Holyport line, and has been out of the saddle for the rest of this term. This was particularly bad luck as he had done so well at the Army Hunter Trials the previous Saturday. From the Huntsman's point of view it was an "ill wind" as on subsequent Meets he was allowed to ride the bold Chevalier when carrying the horn.

It has been good to see so many people out and having a real "go", particularly the Household Cavalry and King's Troop.

Much of our fun as always has been thanks to the hard work of the line officers and cadets, and hounds have put up some very fine cadet runners who have gone straight and true!

THE SANDHURST BEAGLES

We held our Opening Meet at Baughurst on October 7th. Unfortunately in the early part of the season the ground was hard and dry, and so scent was almost non-existent. Hares, however, are plentiful in most parts of the country so we did not go short of exercise.

The annual military triple meet with the Aldershot and the School of Infantry Beagles was held in the Aldershot country at Lower Wield on October 31st. This meet always attracts a large number of followers. Hounds are hunted by the huntsman of the three packs in turn, and this year by Roy Clinkard of the Aldershot.

We had a successful joint meet with the West Surrey and Horsell Beagles meeting at Blackwell Farm, Guildford, on November 11th. The joint packs were hunted by our Cadet huntsman, S./Cdt. Cpl. Newton-Dunn, and a hare was killed after a good hunt.

We have also held two other joint meets, one with the Eton College and the other with the Aldershot. We are so short of country until the end of the shooting season that we have to rely on the generosity of our neighbouring packs to keep our meet card full.

The end of the Christmas term regrettably brings many changes in the Hunt Staff. Major D. G. Martin, R.A., who has done so much for the Hunt during his Mastership, leaves us and Sandhurst. We are all very sorry to see him go. Mr. Newman takes over as Hon. Treasurer from Lieutenant Commander Evans, R.N., to whom we are indebted for all his painstaking work on the accounts. We lose the Cadet Huntsman, S./Cdt. Cpl. Newton-Dunn and two Whips, S./Cdt. Eustace and Hoddinott.

The Beagle Dinner was held again at The White Hart, Pirbright, at the end of term, and was as enjoyable as ever. It was organised by O./Cdt. Griffith, the new Cadet Huntsman for the Spring term, and about twenty-five supporters were present, including Mr. Jack Lawson, Joint-Master of the West Surrey and Horsell.

Hounds are fit and we look forward to more good hunting after Christmas. Hounds meet on Wednesdays at 2 o'clock and on Saturdays at 1 o'clock throughout the winter months. Anyone is most welcome to come out. Transport leaves the New Building Tea-rooms one-and-a-quarter hours before the meet. The subscription for a season is two guineas and the cap for non-subscribers 2s. 6d. a day.

RIFLE CLUB

"22" SHOOTING

The Term was noteworthy for the most part in that we were unlucky to lose six out of seven matches yet managed to score more points overall than our opponents. The matches we did lose were very close, our biggest defeat being by Dartmouth by only 13 points out of 1,800 after a very enjoyable match and weekend. This was the first time Sandhurst has ever been beaten by Dartmouth at shooting.

Shrivenham beat us twice by 10 points each time and the match against Cambridge was lost by six points when three-quarters of our team had just returned from a night exercise

in Wales. Oxford managed to scrape home by two points and Cranwell beat us by a single point, after a recount. The best performance of the term was probably against a weak Mons team whom we beat convincingly.

Although as a team we were not so successful there were a number of good individual performances. O./Cdt. M. E. Newman (Bu.) was especially successful in scoring 100 and 99 against Dartmouth as well as 99 in four other matches; Cdt./Sgt. T. N. Singleton (I), the Captain, scored 100 against Oxford and O./Cdt. D. J. McLean (Y) 100 against Shrivenham and 99 against Cranwell. O./Cdt. R. M. Jones (Bu.) got 99 against Dartmouth and O./Cdt. M. D. Furzer (M) scored 100 on a trial card for the Army team.

At the beginning of the term Cdt.-Sgt. T. N. Singleton (I), O./Cdt. M. K. Goldschmidt (W) and P. R. Cox (Bu.) had full colours and half colours were later awarded to:—

O./Cdt. M. D. Furzer (M)
O./Cdt. R. M. C. D. Hunt (M)
O./Cdt. M. E. Newman (Bu.)
O./Cdt. D. Crook (Bu.)
O./Cdt. R. M. Jones (Bu.)
O./Cdt. D. J. McLean (Y)
O./Cdt. B. R. Cornish (Sovs.)
O./Cdt. G. de V. W. Hayes (W)

Match Results :

v. R.M.C.S., Shrivenham	...	...	...	away	Lost	1515	1523
v. Mons O.C.S.	...	...	...	away	Won	773	705
v. Cambridge University	...	...	...	home	Lost	1562	1568
v. Oxford University	...	...	...	home	Lost	1342	1344
v. B.R.N.C. Dartmouth	...	...	...	away	Lost	1733	1746
v. R.A.F.C. Cranwell	...	...	...	home	Lost	1140	1141
v. R.M.C.S. Shrivenham	...	...	...	home	Lost	1525	1535

HARE AND HOUNDS CLUB

J.U.O. M. L. Martin of Alamein Company captained the Hare and Hounds during the first half of the season. The programme was a full one with sixteen matches. The team lost to Dartmouth on their course by one point, an improvement on the last match at Dartmouth two years ago. The Academy won the Cranwell match by ten points.

Cdt./Cpl. D. B. McDowall of Blenheim Company captains the Hare and Hounds this term with many home fixtures. Full use will be made of the new course of just over six miles.

Colours were held by the following :

J.U.O. M. L. Martin (A.) (Captain)
O./Cdt. D. B. McDowall (Bl.) (Secretary)
O./Cdt. J. F. Stuart (M.) (Clerk of Course)
O./Cdt. R. F. Laughner (Bl.)
O./Cdt. G. H. Millar (D.)
O./Cdt. R. J. Shields (A.) (Assistant Clerk of Course)

Half colours :

O./Cdt. T. J. Bremridge (M.)
J.U.O. B. W. Norris (Bu.)
O./Cdt. A. L. Esuk (D.)
O./Cdt. M. I. Williams (W.)

FENCING

Captain of Fencing.—S./Cdt. Cpl. R. Craig (M)

Secretary.—O./Cdt. M. P. Taitt (W)

Instructor.—C.S.M.I. Lennon, A.P.T.C.

O./C.Fencing.—Captain C. W. L. Coppen-Gardner, M.C., R. Hamps.

During the Winter Term 1964 the Academy team had ten matches, winning three, losing five, and coming second in two triangular matches. The highlights of the term were the two wins over Dartmouth and Cranwell when the standard of competition was extremely high and very spirited.

The team also entered for the British Foil team championship in December and got through to the second round, when it was defeated by the losing finalists. Individual members of the team were able to enter both the British Junior Sabre Competition in October (where



[Photo. Dept., R. N. College, Dartmouth

**THE R.M.A.S. FENCING TEAM AND THE B.R.N.C. TEAM AT DARTMOUTH,
7th NOVEMBER, 1964**

Facing page 62



[Photo : Marshalls of Camberley]

BASKETBALL 1964

Back Row (left to right)—O/Cdts. A. R. Burgess; G. F. W. Smith; R. F. Oakden; N. P. Heggie; M. Y. Masud; D I. Case; T. R. Bradwall.
Front Row (left to right)—S. S. J. B. Rana; Capt. P. H. Oulton; Sen. Cdt. R. P. F. Smidt (Captain); S.S.I. A. L. Judge; O/Cdt. T E. K. Negussie; S/Cdt. A. J. Hutt.

Facing page 63

O./Cdt. Craig won fourth place, and C.S.M.I. Lennon achieved the quarter-final), and the Southern Section of the A.F.A. championships in November (where O./Cdt. Craig won third place in the sabre, O./Cdt. Lake and Brook-Fox reached the quarter-finals in epee and foil respectively, and C.S.M.I. Lennon won second place in both sabre and foil.)

In the first fixture of the Spring Term 1965 the team were defeated by a team from the Army Fencing Union in a very exciting match when our opponents included three International fencers. There are eight more first team fixtures this term, including a match against the Bundeswehr in March, and two second team fixtures against Eton and Harrow.

It is hoped that the experience gained in these matches, which include a high proportion of "club fixtures" against experienced London clubs will help the team when it enters for the Command and Army Championships prior to the Royal Tournament this summer. The aim of the team is to win the Inter-Service championship, and the wins over Dartmouth and Cranwell bode well for the future.

The club continues to enjoy its social life, and a very enjoyable Dinner was held in Old College at the end of the Winter term. We said goodbye to S./Cdt. R. P. F. Schmidt, our Captain, since commissioned, and welcomed S./Cdt. Cpl. R. Craig, and wished the Club success in 1965.

BASKETBALL

As far as results go the first half of the 1964/65 season has been disastrous. Of the eight games played only one has been won. The reason for this is not hard to find. Despite the ever increasing popularity of basketball in the Services, this excellent game remains the poor relative of soccer, hockey and rugby at The Academy. Few people here realise that it is the only team game that one can participate in during the winter in B.A.O.R. when the playing fields are frozen over. In the Far East the Regular soldier plays evening basketball under floodlights in preference to soccer and rugby—for obvious reasons.

In our seven defeats we were never outclassed. Thanks mainly to Negussie who played quite brilliantly on every occasion. He individually scored over sixty per cent. of all our total points during the season and was always a source of inspiration to the remainder of the team.

The match against Dartmouth was incredibly exciting. At the three-quarter stage of the game we were eight points in the lead, but the Navy (whose team is largely made up of Australians) pulled back the deficit as their large crowd of supporters roared "Ship, Ship, Ship". In the dying minutes of the game they broke away to score two baskets and won the game 48 points to 43.

In the Cranwell match, although playing against a very experienced team with an American coach, our team put up a tremendous performance and held the lead in the first quarter of the game. But Cranwell ran out worthy winners.

The early rounds of the inter-company knock out cup confirmed how badly the British cadets play in comparison with the overseas cadets. The final between Waterloo and Gaza was worthy of the name and after a titanic struggle, warmly applauded by a large crowd, Waterloo won by 28 points to 21 points.

We are trying hard to reshape people's thinking on basketball. The new Chief Instructor in the Gymnasium, Major M. Rouse, has helped considerably by introducing the teaching of basketball into the P.T. syllabus which means that all cadets should have the rudiments of the game before they leave to join their regiment.

The Academy team is indeed fortunate to have a coach of the calibre of S.S.I. A. L. Judge, a current English international. His enthusiasm has created a nucleus of proficient players who should acquit themselves with more success in 1965 than we experienced in 1964.

Colours have been awarded to S./Cdt. R. P. F. Schmidt, A. J. Hutt; O./Cdt. T. E. K. Negussie, N. P. Heggie, S. S. J. B. Rana, R. F. Oakden.

MOUNTAINEERING AND EXPLORATION CLUB

Caving at Priddy

E. C. J. Smith took a party of cadets down to Fountain Cottage during the summer leave. They tackled most of the Mendip caves and emerged with a variety of massive bones and teeth, which were sent to be identified. These have proved to be either ox or horse, but their age has not been determined.

The first meet of the team was well attended and the cottage was full. Mr. Jenkins took the beginners down Swildons, and they had a very easy passage, as both waterfalls were dry. Smith took another party down Eastwater. On two other meets smaller and more experienced

parties tried the Ifold series. Four of the club leaders assisted a party of two masters and boys from Wellington College C.C.F., as part of their arduous training scheme, and this help in the caves was much appreciated.

The running repairs to the roof, windows and drains have as usual been carried out cheaply and effectively by Bert Weeks. Moreover the accommodation stores have been brought up to strength again and another cooking range makes it easier to cope with a full house. The Academy is intending to carry out a more thorough overhaul of the cottage in 1965.

Climbing

There were not as many meets as usual to Harrisons Rocks and Swanage. The main activity was during the mid-term break, when Patrick and Grieve led parties in North Wales. Snow on the rock faces made many of the climbs more difficult. The Idwall slabs did not present this problem, but they were rather crowded with people.

Mountain Rescue

Squadron Leader Ramage managed to fix up an instructional course for five cadets with one of the R.A.F. Mountain Rescue teams. O'Shea took the party down to Brecon during the mid-term break. Sgt. Deane and his team demonstrated how stretchers are lowered down slopes and sheer faces and are taken across rivers. The cadets then had plenty of opportunity to practise this themselves.

Equipment

The club is now very well equipped for all its activities. For the cavers there are 365 feet of laddering, five rubber immersion suits and plenty of helmets and lamps. For the climbers there are two 300 feet ropes and eight 120 feet nylon ropes as well as slings, karabiners, pitons and some new anoraks. For camping there are four good ventile mountain tents, eighteen other tents of various types, eight Icelandic sleeping bags, thirty-five other down sleeping bags, as well as all the necessary cooking gear. For snow and ice work there are fourteen ice axes and twelve pairs of crampons. Cadets who are club members can draw this equipment for themselves at any time, and the subscription is only 5s. a term.

The following cadets have been on the Club Committee:—Club secretary, Cdt./Sgt. Wanhill; climbing secretary, O./Cdt. Grieve; caving secretary, O./Cdt. E. C. J. Smith; equipment secretary, O./Cdt. O'Shea; Fountain Cottage secretary, O./Cdt. N. J. Smith; College and Company representatives, Cdt./Sgts. Parker, Patrick, Mills, Wonson, S./Cdt. Campbell, O./Cds. McLean, Roddy, Griffin, Vigurs.

SKIING (ALPINE) 1964-5

The journey out to St. Moritz was full of the customary experiences of international rail travel, luggage misplaced, trains late and booked couchettes proving non-existent, but we were all encouraged once we crossed into Switzerland to find plenty of snow even on the low ground.

Arriving at St. Moritz on Sunday afternoon, 20th December, there was sufficient time left to hire the necessary equipment for the training which was to begin in earnest the following day. Training itself soon developed into a routine, downhill in the morning and slalom after lunch. It was hard work since we had only a little over a week before the actual races, and everyone except perhaps Martin Fielding was inexperienced at competitive skiing. We were fortunate to have the same instructor, Jimmy Keil, as last year, and once he got over his habit of shouting "Follow me!" and disappearing down an almost vertical slope, which caused near mutiny in the ranks, he was of immense value and the standard of skiing rapidly improved. Thanks to him, everyone was soon able to slalom with varying efficiency, although for many of us it was the first time. Timothy Dumas and Martin Fielding became really quite proficient, and it was clear they would be our main hopes on the day if we were to win against a good opposition. The downhill was anybody's race, short and quite fast, and it would be won by speed rather than skill.

Outside opinion seemed to favour Cranwell, since their skiers were virtually the same as last year's, as indeed were two of Dartmouth's team. Sandhurst on the other hand, described by one newspaper as "bright as buttons," were all new boys, this proving an added incentive rather than a handicap.

In spite of bad conditions everyone qualified on the 29th December and on the 30th December the downhill was run as planned. Sandhurst drawing No. 1 position at the start. Paul Burnard went first, Timothy Dumas fourth, Martin Fielding seventh and Simon Reid tenth with reserves following. The team got down without a fall, and, thanks to some careful waxing by Jimmy the night before, they were all in the first six, Timothy Dumas winning comfortably.

The next day the team started on the slalom of 45 gates with a good but not clinching lead and determined not to lose it. They didn't, thanks to a couple of excellent runs by Martin Fielding and Timothy Dumas who came first and second respectively. In fact we had won most convincingly, a complete "Tour de force," as in the individual results of the Combined Races, Timothy Dumas and Martin Fielding were again first and second. The presentation of the trophy was made that evening by Gina Hathorn one of Britain's leading lady skiers, and Paul Burnand, the team captain, made a short speech thanking the organisers.

The remaining two days were spent more in cellars than on slopes and finished with a super fondue party. We set out for home on Sunday the 2nd January, ten "Buttons" poorer but brighter by a fortnight's stay.

LANGLAUF SKI-ING IN NORWAY

At 1600 hrs. on Monday the 21st December, we finally set sail from Newcastle to Bergen via Stavanger. The party consisted of Capt. P. French, 2/Lieut. W. Watson, O./Cds. R. Greenhill, H. Vines and A. King-Harman.

At first it seemed that we would never make the trip. Various circumstances provided problems before we could finally get off. It was not possible to stay with the Norwegian Army in Oslo, so new arrangements had to be made. However, Capt. French managed to make arrangements for us to stay in a Hostel in Lillehammer, which later proved to be most fortunate.

The crossing was quite rough and most of us were feeling slightly squeamish, except for the sailors amongst us. We went to bed early and having no portholes were not conscious of daylight and slept until lunch-time on the 22nd, when we were in Stavanger.

The sailing from Stavanger to Bergen was through the beautiful scenery of the fiord coastline. The boat docked in Bergen at 1800 hrs. on the 22nd. After taking our luggage to the station, where we were to catch the 2210 hrs. train to Oslo, we went out for an evening meal in one of the local restaurants. The train journey was punctuated by sleeping and fighting over the bench seats.

On arrival in Oslo in the early morning the party split. Two under Capt. French went to collect the equipment on loan to us from a sports shop. The other two had to take the baggage on the first available train to Lillehammer and get to the hostel. The hostel looked as if it had possibilities. During the afternoon langlauf suits were purchased for us and we had a short trial to find our feet on the nursery slope in the twilight. The fact that we decided to stay in Lillehammer and not Oslo proved a piece of luck. There was hardly any snow in Oslo and we would have had to make a three hour train journey out and another back to find any suitable snow.

After having a tiring trip out we overslept our first morning and subsequently were late for our first morning lesson. Capt. French had hired an instructor, Eric, for our group only. Eric would give us the rudiments of the technique and then take us on long tours to put it into practice. Our lesson took up most of the morning. In the afternoon to gain some more practice we went off on a small trip through the woods. Billy King-Harman and Capt. French had done a reasonable amount of ski-ing before this trip. This was very apparent to the rest of us, who were never very stable to begin with.

During most of the days we started with a lesson followed by our going off for a trip. The second day, Christmas Day, we decided to have a strenuous tour (30 km.). From Lillehammer up hill all the way, through the forests to Nordseter. We stopped for a rest and had a pack lunch before starting off back down again the same route. On the return it was mostly downhill. The track now was fast and great difficulty was found in staying up. The only way the majority of us could stop was by falling down, that is, when it was not done intentionally! On the narrow tracks and with the five of us moving in convoy, those behind had to wait for the "all clear" signal meaning that the track was free of bodies. I broke the edge off my ski badly and had to make my way home using it. We arrived back, quite weary, at dusk just in time for a good hot shower before dinner. We had done about 30 km. that day.

On Boxing Day a tour up in the mountains had been organised by the ski school for the hotels. We decided to join it as our instructor was taking the tour. We left by bus at 1000 hrs. for Nordseter. From Nordseter we skied to Sjosjsen and back stopping for lunch half way. As there were so many on the tour and some incapable young girls it took much longer than expected. It had been a particularly easy day after the previous one.

Eric managed to borrow a pair of langlauf skis for me to use until I left, but later fate befell them as well. On Sunday 27th we repeated the trip taking a quarter of the time only, starting and finishing at Sjosjsen, where we also managed to get some downhill in as well.

Monday was the day for our marathon tour (40 km.). Eric was to take us. We left Lillehammer

for Nordseter at 1000 hrs. getting there about 1200 hrs. We stopped for a bite of lunch and then proceeded on to Sjosjen and then back to Lillehammer. On the way back, in an effort to avoid a tree, I struck a stone with my skis and broke a tip off. Luckily Eric had a metal tip to fit on, and we managed to get back, but it was late, as I had held everyone up over the broken ski. We calculated that we had done about 50 km. or 30 miles, that day. The following two days had rather poor weather and we did very little skiing, except around Lillehammer. On the 31st we had races in Cross-Country and Slalom, that took up most of the morning. Billy King-Harman was first in the Slalom and Capt. French won the Cross-Country over half-a-mile circuit. In the afternoon we went for a short tour half-way to Nordseter and back. On New Year's Day we went to Nordseter by bus and had a tremendous run back through the woods in the bright sunshine. The striking thing on the whole of our tours was the scenery, which was awesome and magnificently beautiful.

Apart from the ski-ing, there did not seem to be many organised dances, which one looks for when going ski-ing. The hotels had facilities for their guests in the form of pianists. Given the opening they would get up and dance, but it took a little time to get the dancing going.

On Christmas Eve all the Norwegians disappear to their own homes and so things were quiet, New Year's Eve caught up however. They had dances organised in all the hotels and we had a gay evening in the hostel. On the whole the Norwegians were very friendly, but rather reserved.

We very reluctantly left Lillehammer for home at 1600 hrs. on the 1st January. Apart from a couple of days the weather had been excellent. The journey back was the same as the outward trip, and we arrived back in Newcastle on Sunday, 3rd January, to be met by a blizzard. Everyone enjoyed themselves thoroughly and most of us will benefit from our experiences and the instruction. I know I shall be going back to Norway to do a similar type of ski-ing holiday and I think most of the party will do the same.

It is difficult to know exactly whom to thank on behalf of the party for an enjoyable time. It would be simple to thank the organisers, Major Spencer and Capt. French for taking us.
W. WATSON.

GOLF

During this term the number of Matches played is necessarily limited by darkening evenings which do not allow sufficient time to play a complete round in the afternoons. However, six matches were played, with the honours nearly even in that two were won, three lost and one drawn.

The main fixture was the yearly match against the Army Golfing Society, an all-day game which this time was played in the East Berkshire Golf Club. The individual Matches were all very close, but the eventual result was a win to the R.M.A. The day was perfect, the course in excellent condition, which all added up to a grand day's golf. The other Matches were all most enjoyable, and we would like to take this opportunity to thank our opponents, both Societies and Clubs, for their hospitality during the past year in a memorable season.

Next Term will see four-and-a-half members of the side left, the half being Young who has been loaned to the Hockey XI for the winter. This leaves the nucleus of a side, but it is hoped that the Juniors next year can produce a few Arnold Palmers to make up the numbers.

CANOEING

The R.M.A.S. organised and competed in the Army Course championships which were held at Pangbourne on October 3rd and 4th, 1964.

The following represented the R.M.A. Sandhurst: O/Cdts. R. Fearnehough (S), R. Oliver (Bu.), R. D. Dent (S.), P. A. Lloyd Jones (S.), R. Hazan (Y.), D. E. L. Edsell (Y.), P. J. Williams (Bu.), D. A. Campbell (S.), C. J. Smethurst (M.), P. R. D. Davidson (M.), W. H. Davidson (M.), A. R. Griffin (Bu.), C. J. Barton (B.).

The detailed results are shown below.

The meeting was held in the Childe Beale Trust by kind permission of the owner, Mr. Beale. The weather was ideal and racing took place at ten minute intervals from 10 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening. As will be seen from the results the R.M.A., although coming a good second or third in most events, did not win nearly enough. This was probably due to the inexperience of our crews, about eight months, compared to the Harrogate crews experience of about two years racing.

O/Cdts. R. Hazan and D. M. E. I. Edsell are to be congratulated on becoming the Army champions in the kayak long distance pairs. These two won the 15 miles long distance race earlier, in July, came second in the 5,000 metre race and won the 1,000 metre event.



**A RACING KAYAK IN TURBULENT
WATERS DURING A LONG DISTANCE
RACE.**

[Photo : Aqua-photo. publicity]

**O/CDT. BARRETT (SOVS) SHOOTING ON
THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE "VILLAGE."**



**THE R.M.A.S. K4 CREW DOING A TIME
TRIAL FOR THE 1964 OLYMPIC SELECTION.**

From Left to Right—
J.U.O. R. Oliver (Bn.); S/Cdt. P. J. Williams (Bn.);
S/Cdt. D. M. Edsell (Y); J.U.O. R. Fearnough (S).

[Photo : Aqua-photo. publicity]





THE CADET ORCHESTRA, INDIAN ARMY ROOM, SUNDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1964.

Facing page 67

Canoeing half colours have been awarded to: O./Cdt. R. Fearnough, R. D. Dent, R. Hazan and D. M. E. I. Edsell.

During the term the first inter-company canoe race took place over ten miles on the River Thames. Only Ypres and Somme Company were able to compete with a full team. The result was very close with the Somme Company gaining 14 points to Ypres 13 points. The inter-company race will henceforward be organised every term over varying courses and distances. The trophy, now held by the Somme Company is a Renoir painting (copy)

KAYAK SENIOR EVENTS

K1	250 m.	1st	Pawlow	A.A.S. Harrogate	...	...	1 m.	8 sec.
		2nd	Fearnough	R.M.A. Sandhurst				
		3rd	Lloyd-Jones	R.M.A.				
K1	500 m.	1st	Pawlow	A.A.S. Harrogate	...	...	2 m.	23 sec.
		2nd	Norris	Lancashire Fusiliers				
		3rd	Smethurst	R.M.A.				
K1	1,000 m.	1st	Pawlow	A.A.S. Harrogate	...	...	5 m.	20 sec.
		2nd	Dent	R.M.A.				
		3rd	Fearnough	R.M.A.				
K1	5,000 m.	1st	Norris	Lancashire Fusiliers	...	...	28 m.	33 sec.
		2nd	Dent	R.M.A.				
		3rd	Pinder	A.A.S. Harrogate				
K2	500 m.	1st	Davis-Storer	A.A.S. Harrogate	...	...	2 m.	11 sec.
		2nd	Gill-Stimpson	63 Para. Company R.A.S.C.				
		3rd	Oliver-Williams	R.M.A.				
K2	1,000 m.	1st	Gill-Stimpson	63 Company R.A.S.C.	...	...	4 m.	48 sec.
		2nd	Storer-Davis	A.A.S. Harrogate				
		3rd	Oliver-Williams	R.M.A.				
K2	5,000 m.	1st	Gill-Stimpson	63 Company R.A.S.C.	...	...	26 m.	42 sec.
		2nd	Jack-Warren	63 Company R.A.S.C.				
		3rd	Storer-Davis	A.A.S. Harrogate				
3/4	1,000 m.	1st	Pawlow	A.A.S. Harrogate	...	...	5 m.	29 sec.
		2nd	Williams	J.L. Regiment R.E.				
		3rd	Dent	R.M.A.				
3/4	5,000 m.	1st	Pawlow	A.A.S. Harrogate	...	...	27 m.	46 sec.
		2nd	Norris	Lancashire Fusiliers				
		3rd	Lloyd	J.L. Regiment R.E.				
N.C.K. 1	1,000 m.	1st	Barton	R.M.A.	...	...	5 m.	50 sec.
		2nd	Pinder	A.A.S. Harrogate				
		3rd	Cole	A.A.S. Arborfield				
6/7	1,000 m.	1st	Edsell-Hazan	R.M.A.	...	...	5 m.	28 sec.
		2nd	Wood-Farminer	A.A.S. Harrogate				
		3rd	Griffin-Barton	R.M.A.				
6/7	5,000 m.	1st	Wood-Farminer	A.A.S. Harrogate	...	...	28 m.	38 sec.
		2nd	Hazan-Edsell	R.M.A.				
		3rd	Griffin-Barton	R.M.A.				
K4	1,000 m.	1st	Storer-Davis-Pawlow-Wood	A.A.S. Harrogate				
Results, Senior		1st	A.S.S. Harrogate	56 Points				
		2nd	R.M.A. Sandhurst	46 Points				
		3rd	63 Coy. R.A.S.C.	33 Points				

PISTOL CLUB

Captain of Pistols.—S./Cdt./Cpl. M. F. C. Adler (G)

Secretary of Pistols.—S./Cdt. P. B. Jelbert (S)

During the Winter Term three combat courses were organised and as usual we were swamped with volunteers. Regretfully the numbers had to be restricted, but we were able to take sixty candidates.

The results were excellent and forty-three cadets passed the course. Sixteen of these secured an Instructor Certificate.

O./Cdt. F. M. Wawn (A) beat all records by scoring a total of 101/136 on the Jungle Range. His shooting was extremely quick and very accurate. He certainly qualifies for a double zero!

In the last course of the term thick fog combined with the usual smoke screen made visibility very poor and it was encouraging to see candidates make good scores in these conditions.

In the Spring Term there will be two combat courses before we start training the team for the Summer competitions.

MUSIC CLUB

The cadet orchestra—growing in numbers and in confidence—continued to thrive during the Autumn Term. The inclusion of seven cadets from Intake 37 and the recruitment of new members from other intakes provided additions in most sections particularly strings and clarinets. Sunday morning concerts were given on October 18th and December 13th.

Four members of the orchestra who passed out at Christmas with Intake 34 deserve special mention as having been founder members of the Orchestra and leaders of their respective sections. Keith Whiteman—the leader of the orchestra—carried out this exacting task excellently at the same time performing as a soloist on a number of occasions.

Brian Copping played clarinet or alto saxophone with equal dexterity both in the orchestra and the cadet jazz band (transposing bassoon music on to treble clef and adding three sharps to enable it to be played on a saxophone—at sight—is no mean feat).

Ian Hoddinott played trumpet in both orchestra and jazz band. We shall also miss Charles Jount one of our flute quartet which has been the most consistently complete section of the orchestra.

Trips to the R.O.H. Covent Garden were made to performances of *Fidelio* and *Giselle*.

Officers for Spring Term 1965:—President T. Kirkpatrick (N), Old College Rep., N. Holland (W), New College Rep., R. Hagan (Y), Victory College Rep., M. T. King (R).

THE LITERARY SOCIETY (The Polished Bun Club)

It would be unfair to say that the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Ingham (despite the attraction of the latter's bacon and egg pie!) keeps the Literary Society buoyant. But it would be true to say that their unfailing generosity is a very definite feature of the Club. We reiterate our gratitude for the privileges they offer us and we hope that in some measure our verbal contributions act as not unworthy compensation.

This term D. A. Waddell (A) has been Senior Secretary ably supported by R. J. R. M. Henderson (Bl.) and the programme opened with an illustrated talk on "Clues" by our chairman Mr. D. Moss. He was talking about the way we first learn to use our eyes, and then how we interpret the information that we gather. K. J. Cahill (A) followed with a paper on "The Medieval Mind," which mind he, at least, seemed to understand more clearly than did most of his hearers. P. R. Courtney-Green (Bl.) next treated us to a balanced, and very competent paper on "Hemingway." The reader had obviously done his homework very thoroughly and was able cogently to support the point of view which he was expounding.

In a completely different mould was cast R. J. R. M. Henderson's paper entitled "The Sufferer's Song." Henderson would have us believe that only as a result of the oppressed Negro situations could the authentic "Blues" be born. Some excerpts from records were used to add point to his view.

The usual (if the Mess Secretary will take that adjective as a compliment) excellent Dinner was put on in Old College on December 9th. Our guest speaker was Mr. Cedric Cliffe who indicated the artistry required of a librettist, in a talk announced as "Words for Music." Mr. Cliff spoke fluently and delightfully on a subject of which he is obviously a master and we were most grateful to him for rounding off an enjoyable term's meetings in this excellent way.

Incidentally we were heartened by the presence at the dinner of two former Secretaries of the Society in D. M. Adamson and S. A. M. Chalmers, for it is nice to feel that our activities are remembered with such warmth as to attract post-Sandhurst loyalty.

THE RUSSIAN CIRCLE

Once again the Circle enjoyed an excellent term. The highlight of the term was undoubtedly the dance, when over seventy cadets with their partners filled the Academy Club to capacity. It was probably the best dance that the Circle has sponsored for three years and thanks are due to all those who came along and helped to make it a great success. At the end of term the film: "The Battle of Russia" was shown in the Marlow Hall; this film was exceptionally

JUNIOR TERM, SEPTEMBER 1964

(Intake 37)

OLD COLLEGE

BLLENHEIM COMPANY

Colbeck, S. J. T.: Wellington College.
 Davies, G. R.: Cheetham's Hospital School, Manchester.
 Davis, J. A. H.: Denstone College.
 Dawes, N. C. E.: Holly Lodge County Grammar School.
 Dumas, T. R.: Radley College.
 Evans, M. A.: Arnold School, Blackpool.
 Faure-Walker, E. W.: Eton College.
 Forestier-Walker, G. C.: Wellington College.
 Fraser, S. A. L.: Bedford School.
 Galliard, M. C. de L.: Aston Technical College.
 Goodden, R. M.: Helston County Grammar School.
 Graham, M. J.: Earls Colne Grammar School and Welbeck.

Harvey, G. G.: Adams Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Hawker, C. H. A.: Haileybury and I.S.C.
 Hornel, G. C.: Dollar Academy.
 Lewis, C. J.: Worktop College.
 Middleditch, J. E.: The Skinners School, Tunbridge Wells.
 Morling, P. W.: Lewes Grammar School.
 Pratt, A. R.: Marlborough College.
 Wheelwright, B. D.: St. Aloysius College, Highgate.
 Roberts, M. W. H.: Melville College Edinburgh and Welbeck.
 Shah, R.: Trinidad and Tobago.
 Ndos, M. J.: Moshi Secondary School, Tanganyika.

DETTINGEN COMPANY

Bulleid, D. L. H.: Ampleforth College.
 Chambers, H. P. M.: Portora Royal School.
 Curran, L. D.: Presentation College Reading and Welbeck.
 Fairley, D. G.: High School of Dundee.
 Fielding, R. E.: Woodbridge School.
 Goodhew, V. A. L.: Harrow School.
 Goodman, P. L.: Chatham Technical School and Welbeck.
 Green, C. R. C.: Whitgift School and Welbeck.
 Hamlyn, K.: Stowe School.
 Hingston, J. N. P.: Wellington College.
 Hope, R. R.: Berkhamsted School.

Munnery, J. P.: Dulwich College.
 Powell, J. S. W.: Marlborough College.
 Ratazzi, I. A.: Merchiston Castle School.
 Rawlins, P. P.: Malvern College.
 Reid, I. N.: Colchester Royal Grammar School.
 Roberts, D. H.: Portsmouth Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Shaw, J. R.: Sedbergh School.
 Smith, M. B.: Cheltenham College.
 Somers, R. P.: Rugby School.
 Squire, J. E.: Prince Rupert School, B.A.O.R.
 Kumbatha, J. W. M.: Kenya.
 Wardle, I.: St. George's College, S. Rhodesia.

WATERLOO COMPANY

Bird, P. J.: Bedford School.
 Day, J. A.: Rhyl Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Drake, T. C. L.: Wellington College.
 Finlay, J. G.: Eastbourne College.
 Hall, O. T.: Hymers College, Hull.
 Harrison, W. G.: Read Grammar School, Drax, and Welbeck.
 Hawley, J. M.: Denstone College.
 Hyatt, M.: Whitgift School.
 Lamond, A. W.: Rugby School.
 Lindsay, R. W.: St. Edmund's College, Ware.
 Nisbet, C. J.: Berkhamsted School.
 Pierce, G.: St. Michael's and St. George's College, Tanganyika.
 Reid, D. S. G.: Malvern College.

Rhind, J.: Sedbergh School.
 Ris, J. A.: Ogmere County Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Rose, D. J.: The Royal Commercial Travellers' School.
 Russell, D. A.: Shrewsbury School.
 Saltonstall, R. R.: Bridlington School.
 Sullivan, T. J.: Wellington College.
 Williams, M. I.: Bradfield College.
 Anderson, J.: Prince Edward School, S. Rhodesia.
 Kumpanya, P. N.: Université Lovanium, Congo.
 Masud, M. Y.: Military College, Jhelum, and Pakistan Military Academy.

INKERMAN COMPANY

Bateman, R.: Alleyn's School and Welbeck.
 Blatherwick, C. E.: King's School, Worcester.
 Cangle, D. P.: Cheltenham College.
 Gordon-Smith, B. M.: Bromsgrove School.
 Gunnell, J. C.: Tonbridge School.
 Haworth, R. C. O.: Ottershaw School.
 Heggie, N. P.: Chorlton Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Henderson, D. R.: Keil School Dumbarton.
 Hewett, C. R.: St. Albans County Grammar School.
 Hubbard, C. R.: Bromsgrove School.
 Ingham, J.: Bury Grammar School.
 Mackie, I. A.: Gordonstoun School.
 Pollen, A. S. H.: Eton College.

Parker, J. W.: Lewes County Grammar School.
 Richardson, D. C.: King Edward VI School, Lichfield, and Welbeck.
 Ross-Hurst, R. W. K.: Radley College.
 Manning, G.: Brooklands Technical College.
 Naughton, B. M. P.: Wimbledon College.
 Neilson, J. J.: Wellington School, Somerset.
 Wheeler, N. N.: Trent College.
 Williams, N. O.: Lewes County Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Pantunila, A.: Thailand.
 H.R.H. Prince Khaled Rahman: Saudi Arabia.

NEW COLLEGE MARNE COMPANY

Butler, W. K.: Hymers College, Hull.
 Harries, C. D.: Haileybury and I.S.C. and Welbeck.
 Henwood, J.: Grenville College, Bideford.
 Higson, B. C. P.: Army Children's School, Tripoli and Welbeck.
 Hodgson, D. A.: Royal Wolverhampton School.
 Hodgson, B. B.: Malvern College.
 Hogg, R. R. J.: King's School, Bruton.
 Kennedy, A. I. G.: Fettes College.
 Kerr, G.: Priory School, Shrewsbury.
 Lindsay, B. S.: Morgan Academy, Dundee.
 Linford, C.: Steyning Grammar School.

Munday, H. J.: Holy Lodge Grammar School, Smethwick and Welbeck.
 Shalders, P. C.: Soham Grammar School.
 Stocker, G. W.: Bembridge School.
 Walsh, A. J.: St. Edmund's College, Ware.
 Ward-Brown, J. S.: Woodroffe School, Lyme Regis.
 Webb-Carter, E. J.: Wellington College.
 White, R. G.: Hereford Cathedral School.
 Wollaston, J. C.: Framlingham College.
 Bazie, M.: Queen's Royal College, Trinidad.
 Mungai, P. J.: Dar-es-Salaam School, Tanganyika.
 Sarjit Limbu: Goethals Memorial School, Darjeeling.

YPRES COMPANY

Bray, A. J. C.: St. Bartholomew's Grammar School, Newbury.
 Caulfield-Brown, C. C.: Hele's School, Southam and Welbeck.
 Drewienkiewicz, K. J.: Stamford School.
 Gardner, R. A. J.: Maidenhead Grammar School.
 Haes, R. E.: King Edward VI School and Lowestoft Grammar School.
 Hillman, J. C.: Purbrook Park County School and Welbeck.
 Holloway, G.: Duke of York School, Nairobi.
 Holt, R. G. B.: St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate.
 Hope, P. E. A.: Stowe School.
 Hunt, R. G.: Marlborough College.
 Hutchinson, D. C. F.: Bedford School.
 Jones, D. T.: Dauntsey's School.
 Ndibowa, A.: Namilyango College, Kampala, Uganda.

O'Connor, T. P.: St. Mary's Roman Catholic Grammar School, Sidcup.
 Searle, S. J.: Surbiton County Grammar School.
 Spurrier, M. B.: Cheetham's Hampshire School, Manchester.
 Stanners, N. R. H.: George Watson's College.
 Westropp, M. H. F.: Downside School.
 White, E. T. L.: King Edward VI School, Stafford and Welbeck.
 Wilkinson, F. P.: Radley College.
 Willis, I. H.: Harrow School.
 Wraight, C. P.: Duke of York's Royal Military School.
 Blake, B. B.: St. George's College, Kingston, Jamaica.
 Muniyiri, J. L. M.: St. Joseph's School, Githunguri, Kenya.

SOMME COMPANY

Birt, J. G.: Framlingham College.
 Blease, G. R.: Birkenhead Institute Grammar School.
 Brice, P. M.: Bloxham School.
 Brown, P. C.: Portsmouth Grammar School.
 Butterworth, A.: Wallingford Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Coldwell, M. A.: Sullivan Upper Grammar School, Holywood, and Welbeck.
 Collins, J. P. B.: Haileybury and I.S.C.
 Couldrey, R. C.: St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate.
 Cranston, D. A.: Strathallan School.
 Davis, D. A. S.: Bromley Technical College.
 Dene, J. M.: Harrow School.

Hearn, S. C.: Cheltenham College.
 Hodgkinson, C. R.: Clacton-on-Sea County High School and Welbeck.
 Jude, R. A.: Ellesmere College.
 Knight, N. C. E.: St. Edward's School, Oxford.
 Sales, J. B.: Adam's Grammar School.
 Stone, D. T. C.: Steyning Grammar School.
 Tyndale, J. G.: Oratory School.
 Wagstaff, C. C.: Nautical College, Pangbourne.
 Kaguathi, H. N. R.: Kapsabet, Kenya.
 Kaseba, L. J.: Tabora Secondary School, Tanganyika.
 Laicer, S.: Zambia.

GAZA COMPANY

Buchanan, I. A.: Repton School.
 Compton, M. S.: Teignmouth Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Cooper, S. E.: Hampton Grammar School.
 Coutts-Britton, T. A.: Southmoor Technical College.
 Faulkner, B. W.: Nottingham High School.
 Ireland, K. M. L.: Duke of York School, Nairobi.
 Jaram, P. E.: Malton Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Long-Price, J. C. D.: Cheltenham College.
 Macfarlane, S. F.: King Edward VI Grammar School, Stourbridge.
 McComas, P. M.: Sherborne School.
 McLuckie, D. S.: Rotherham Grammar School.

Miller, R. A. K.: Radley College.
 Mountford, T. P.: King's School, Bruton and Welbeck.
 Mumford, G. M.: Wellington College.
 Rooke, H. J. P. D.: Ampleforth College.
 Thorpe, M. J.: Wrekin College.
 Townsend, P.: Gosport High School.
 Watson, D. J.: Windsor Boys' School, Hamm, B.A.O.R., and Welbeck.
 Williams, J. G.: Eton College.
 Willis, M.: Whitgift School.
 Evans, E.: Gilbert Rennie School, Lusaka, Zambia.
 Khan, A. R.: Technical High School, Nairobi, Kenya.
 Lupembe, M.: H.H. Aga Khan Secondary School, Tanganyika.

VICTORY COLLEGE

ALAMEIN COMPANY

Barnaby, W. H.: Radley College.
 Barton, A. J. P.: Milton Abbey School.
 Beard, N. H. G.: Ardingly College.
 Bock, T. J.: Nautical College, Pangbourne.
 Campbell, M. R. A.: Harrow School and Applegarth.
 Campbell-Baldwin, J. D. C.: Trinity College, Glenalmond.
 Clark, A. H.: Duke of York's Royal Military School.
 Duncan, A. J. S.: Cardiff High School.
 Edward-Collins, C. F. T.: Eton College.
 Jessop, J. E.: Marshalwick Boys School and Welbeck.
 Lapworth, J. M.: Waverley Grammar School.
 Mackie, P. J.: Marr College, Troon and Welbeck.

Mayne, N. J.: Bedford School.
 Morgan, T. R.: Maesyddfrwen Comprehensive School and Welbeck.
 Muirhead, A. P.: Cheltenham College.
 Osmond, W. G.: King's School, Canterbury.
 Roberts, D. L.: Sutton High School, Plymouth.
 Ross, J. A.: Aberdeen Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Spence, I. M.: Elgin Academy and Atlantic College.
 Strudwick, M. J.: St. Edmund's School, Canterbury.
 Bailey, A. A.: St. Jago High School, Jamaica.
 Barrett, G. J. M.: Falcon College, Southern Rhodesia.
 Kinuthia, G. K.: Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Kenya.

NORMANDY COMPANY

Anderson, J. R.: Truro School.
 Brant, R. W.: Plymouth College.
 Brook-Fox, N. J.: Blundell's School.
 Bullock, W. F.: Canton High School.
 Bye, G. I.: Northgate Grammar School, Ipswich
 Fielding, M. G. R.: Eton College
 Jones, S. D. H.: Mill Hill School.
 King-Harman, A. W.: Wellington College.
 Kirkham, J. W.: Prince Edward's School, Southern Rhodesia.
 Lang, P. A.: King Edward VI Grammar School, Totnes, and Welbeck.
 Middleton-Stewart, I. I.: Berkhamsted School.
 Mitchenham, P. J.: Duke of York's Royal Military School.

Moir, D. F.: Shrewsbury School and Welbeck.
 Moore, H. C.: Harrow Technical School.
 Reynolds, M. D.: Ratcliffe College.
 Ross-Clift, G. A.: Ellesmere College and Welbeck.
 Staunton, M. A.: London Oratory.
 Stow, A. J.: Forest Hill School and Welbeck.
 Whittington, I. F. G.: Royal Naval School, Malta.
 Williams, J. C. W.: Wrekin College.
 Imalingat, J.: Technical College, Uganda.
 Kalombe, S. A.: Zomba Secondary School, Malawi.
 Masai, D. N. Kitui Secondary School, Kenya.

RHINE COMPANY

Anderson, M. H.: Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe.
 Berry, D. R. I.: Plymouth and Mannamead College.
 Bicknell, R. W.: Lord Wandsworth College.
 Billett, M. E.: King's College School, Wimbledon.
 Bottom, N. W.: Beckenham Grammar School.
 Boyle, D. S.: Austin Friars School, Carlisle.
 Britton, C. T.: Colchester Royal Grammar School.
 Lee, S. M. A.: Greenock and Welbeck Academy.
 McLeod, R. J.: Loughborough Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Mieskowski, J. J.: Gunnersbury Catholic Grammar School.

Nelson-Singer, C. A.: Christ's Hospital.
 Pecker, D. A. B.: St. Bees School.
 Pepper, R. H.: Ratcliffe College.
 Shuker, I. C.: Carlisle Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Smith, J. R.: Lancaster Royal Grammar School and Welbeck.
 Steel, K. L.: Merchiston Castle School.
 Steele, J. W.: St. Albans School.
 Street, N. J.: Poole Grammar School.
 Tuckwell, C. H.: Malvern College.
 Walker, M. J. D.: Woodhouse Grove School.
 Warren, M. W. M.: Blundell's School.
 Dikirr, M. N.: Mangu High School, Kenya.
 Kayembe, S. P.: Ecole Secondaire Unit, Congo.
 Okema, J.: Comboni College, Uganda.

BURMA COMPANY

Adams, C. W.: Varndean Grammar School, Brighton.
 Boocock, M. J.: King Edward VI Grammar School, Louth.
 Bradwell, T. R.: Cirencester Grammar and North Gloucestershire Technical College.
 Breslin, B. M.: Royal Naval School, Malta.
 Burrell, A. G.: Galashiels Academy and Welbeck.
 Colbourne, R. N.: Christ's College, Finchley.
 Forestier-Walker, A. D.: Prior Park College.
 Johnston, R. M.: The Perse School, Cambridge and Welbeck.
 Macauley, N. P. H.: Prince of Wales School, Nairobi.
 Prophet, R. S.: Chaterhouse.
 Sadler, R. J.: King's School, Gloucester.

Shaw, M. P. S.: St. Joseph's Academy, Blackheath and Welbeck.
 Sigley, A. F.: Royal Grammar School, Worcester.
 Somerville, G. H. D.: Aberdeen Grammar School.
 Stewart, W. D.: Shrewsbury School.
 Taylor, M. A. B.: Cheltenham College and Applegarth.
 Watson, D. N.: Dumfermline High School.
 Watts, R. H. K.: Harrow School.
 White, R. D.: Downside School.
 Bunyauat, S.: Thailand.
 Nshimanyi, D. N.: St. Mary's School, Tabora, Tanganyika.
 Cikhasu, L. A.: St. Patrick's Secondary School, Malawi.



By Appointment
To Her Majesty
The Queen
Aiding Clothes Outfitters
and Livery Tailors

Official Tailors

to



By Appointment
H.M. Queen Elizabeth
The Queen Mother
Livery Tailors

Royal Signals - R.E.M.E. - R.A.S.C.

Corps of the Royal Military Police - R.A.Ch.D. - R.A.M.C. Dept.

The Light Infantry Brigade - W.R.A.C. - Q.A.R.A.N.C.

Bernard Weatherill Ltd

55 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON W1 and 47 HIGH STREET, ALDERSHOT, HANTS.

R. P. OVER & SONS LTD.

House Furnishers and Removal Contractors

Baggage Agents. Furniture and Baggage, etc., stored.

Goods of any kind packed for Shipment

Specialists in Loose Covers, Curtains and Upholstery.

66 & 88 LONDON ROAD, CAMBERLEY

Telephone: Camberley 25601 (5 lines)



BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE
KING GEORGE V

ROGERS, JOHN JONES LTD.

INCORPORATING FOSTER & CO. AND PULFORD & SONS

MUFTI & SPORTING TAILORS BREECHES MAKERS

Tailors by Appointment to

The Life Guards
Royal Horse Guards (The Blues)
Grenadier Guards
Coldstream Guards
Welsh Guards
3rd Carabiniers
The Royal Dragoons
The Royal Scots Greys
The Queen's Own Hussars
Queen's Royal Irish Hussars
9th/12th Royal Lancers
10th Royal Hussars
14th/20th King's Hussars
16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers
17th/21st Lancers
Royal Artillery
Royal Engineers
Royal Highland Fusiliers
Cameronians (S.R.)
Devon & Dorset Regt.
Gloucester Regt.
The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regt.
The Royal Hampshire Regt.
1st Green Jackets (43/52)
The Parachute Regiment
Queen's Royal Surrey Regt.

Queen's Own Buffs
The Middlesex Regt.
Royal Sussex Regt.
Fusiliers Brigade
The Staffordshire Regt.
The Worcestershire Regt.
The Sherwood Foresters
Royal Army Service Corps.
Corps of Royal Military Police
Royal Electrical and Mechanical
Engineers
Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry
King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry
King's Shropshire Light Infantry
Durham Light Infantry
The King's Regt.
P.W.O. Regt. of Yorkshire
6th Q.E.O. Gurkha Rifles
7th D.E.O. Gurkha Rifles
10th P.M.O. Gurkha Rifles
The Gurkha Engineers
The Gurkha Signals
The Gurkha Army Service Corps.

and other Regiments

33 BRUTON STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: MAYfair 7303

**OUR REPRESENTATIVE ATTENDS AT THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, CAMBERLEY
ON WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS BETWEEN 12.30 P.M. AND 5.30 P.M.**

CONWAY WILLIAMS

The Mayfair Military Outfitter

39 LONDON ROAD, CAMBERLEY

AND

48 BROOK STREET, MAYFAIR

LONDON, W.1

(Opposite Claridge's Hotel)



Service Dress and all Officers'
Equipment at short notice.

Exclusive Tailors to the Officers
of many distinguished Regiments
and to the Royal Air Force.

Morning and Evening Wear,
Court and Military Dress for all
occasions, Hunting, Sports and
Lounge Kits.



Telephones:

**MAYFAIR 0945
CAMBERLEY 4098**

Telegrams:

**"MILITAILA, WELDO,
LONDON"**